194.
THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL
194

ANECDOTES

OF THE

EARL OF CHATHAM.

VOL. III.

ANECDOTES

OF

THE LIFE

OF THE

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT,

EARL OF CHATHAM.

AND OF

THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS TIME.

WITH

HIS SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT,

FROM THE YEAR 1736 TO THE YEAR 1778.

SAT MIHI FAS AUDITA LOQUI.——VIRGIL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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VOLUME III.

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SARASWATI MAHAL ... TANJORE

SARASWATI MAHAL. ※ THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S
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AP-

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.
V56y7 L08
1797.3

APPENDIX.

A.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt to Thomas Cumming.

Whitehall, February 9, 1757.

Good and worthy Friend,

I Write this letter to you merely to repeat to you upon paper, what I have often said with great sincerity to you in conversation, namely, that I have so good an opinion of your integrity, and think the service you are going upon to Africa so likely to prove beneficial to the Public, that in case success attends your endeavours, I promise you my best assistance in obtaining an exclusive charter in your favour for a limited term of years, with regard to that vein of trade which your industry and risk shall have opened to your country. Averse as I always shall be to exclusive charters in general, I think your case a just exception; so wishing cordially the favour of Providence on your undertaking, I remain, with much esteem, your sincere and faithful friend,

W. PITT.

B.

DICKENSON, Mayor.

At a Court of Common-Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Friday, the 15th of April, 1757.

RESOLVED, That the Freedom of this City be preſented to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; and to the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, late Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe which the City of London entertain of their loyal and diſintereſted conduct, during their truly honourable, though ſhort adminiſtration; their beginning a ſcheme of public œconomy, and at the ſame time leſſening the extent of miniſterial influence, by a reduction of a number of uſeleſs placemen: their noble efforts to ſtem the general torrent of corruption, and to revive, by their example, the almoſt extinguiſhed love of virtue, and our country: their zeal to promote a full and impartial enquiry into the real cauſes of our late loſſes in America and the Mediterranean: and laſtly their vigilant attention to ſupport the glory and independency of Great Britain, the honour and true intereſt of the crown, with the juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject; thereby moſt effectually ſecuring the affections of a free people to his Majeſty and his illuſtrious family.

The

THE ANSWER OF THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, DELIVERED TO SIR THOMAS HARRISON, CHAMBERLAIN.

GIVE me leave, Sir, to requeſt the favour of you, to preſent, in the moſt expreſſive terms, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London, the high ſenſe I have of the diſtinguiſhed honour they have been pleaſed to do me, in conferring on me the Freedom of the City.

I have ever been zealouſly devoted to the ſupport of the liberty, trade, and proſperity of that great and reſpectable body; and I am now proud, and happy to have ſuch cauſe to add the ſentiments of trueſt gratitude for ſo generous a mark of their favour; and for ſo unmerited an approbation of my inſufficient endeavours to carry into effect the moſt gracious intentions, and paternal care of his Majeſty, for the preſervation and happineſs of his people.

THE ANSWER OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY BILSON LEGGE, DELIVERED TO SIR THOMAS HARRISON.

GIVE me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my ſincereſt thanks to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of London, for having admitted me to the Freedom of their Corporation.

So eminent a mark of diſtinction, derived from the moſt reſpectable City in Europe, and to which ſo few have ever received the honour of admiſſion, cannot but fill my heart with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude and regard; and though it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, muſt prove a ſtrong incentive to thoſe, whom his Majeſty ſhall hereafter think fit to employ, to exert with equal zeal, much greater abilities in the ſervice of their country.

I hope every part of my future conduct, conſiſtently with that which I have hitherto endeavoured to hold, will ſhew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow ſubjects, as well as to his Majeſty, and his illuſtrious family, upon whoſe eſtabliſhment the maintenance of thoſe rights and privileges does ſo eſſentially depend.

The boxes, which were of gold, value one hundred guineas, each, writing and ornamenting the above Freedoms, coſt the City, 251l. 13s.

The example of the City of London was followed by the Cities of Bath, Cheſter, Norwich, Exeter; Towns of Newcaſtle and Worceſter, in gold boxes; Yarmouth (Norf.) in ſilver; Bedford, Stirling, and ſeveral other cities and towns.

DUBLIN.

RESOLVED, That the freedom of this Corporation be preſented to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT

PITT and HENRY BILSON LEGGE, Esqrs. in testimony of this Corporation's respect for Ministers, who, during a short administration, uniformly endeavoured to elude the corruption so fatally prevailing; to restore public œconomy, and make temperance fashionable; to reduce the salaries, and lessen the number of useless placemen; to revive the love of arms, and reconcile a military to a commercial spirit, and to make the government of Great Britain beloved by Britons, happy to the subjects united with them, and respected by foreign powers.

Resolved, That the master do transmit said freedom to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT & HENRY BILSON LEGGE, Esqrs.

Signed by order,
EPHRAIM THWAITS, Clerk.

C

COPY OF A LETTER TO SIR EDWARD HAWKE AT SEA, OR AT, OR NEAR, ROCHEFORT. *Sent by the Viper, on the 15th of September, 1757.*

SIR,

HIS Majesty, by his *secret instructions*, dated the 5th day of August last, having directed the return of the fleet under your command, together with the land forces on board, so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the end of September, unless the circumstances of the ships and forces, shall

ſhall neceſſarily require their return ſooner; I am now to ſignify to you the King's pleaſure, that you do not conſider the above mentioned time, limited for your return, as intended, in any manner, to affect or interfere with the full execution of the firſt and principal object of the expedition; namely, attempting as far as ſhall be found practicable, a deſcent on the French coaſt, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous impreſſion, force that place, and to burn and deſtroy, to the utmoſt of your power, all ſhipping, docks, magazines and arſenals that ſhould be found there, and exert ſuch other efforts as ſhall be judged moſt proper for annoying the enemy. And with regard to any other particular attempt, which, agreeable to your orders you ſhall have commenced, and in the execution whereof you ſhall be actually engaged; it is alſo His Majeſty's pleaſure that you do not deſiſt from, or break up the ſame, merely and ſolely on account of the time limited for your return, by the inſtructions abovementioned; but that, notwithſtanding the ſame, you do continue with the fleet, during ſuch a farther number of days, as may afford a competent time for the completion of any operation under the above circumſtances; after which you are to take care to return with the fleet under your command, and the force on board, in the manner directed by your former inſtructions.

I am, &c.

W. PITT.

D.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. SECRETARY PITT, TO THE LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Whitehall, Aug. 15, 1759.

MY LORD,

HAVING, in consequence of the desire of the Court of Common Council, had the honour to lay before the King their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragement to such able bodied men as shall inlist themselves at the Guildhall of London, to serve in his Majesty's land-forces, upon the terms contained in his Majesty's orders in council: I am commanded by the King to acquaint your Lordship (of which you will be pleased to make the proper communication), that his Majesty thanks the city of London for this fresh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government.—I am farther commanded by the King, to express his Majesty's most entire satisfaction in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of London, to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the security of the colonies, the trade, and navigation of Great Britain.

I am, with great truth and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

W. PITT.

Several other Cities and Towns offered similar bounties. Such was the general confidence in the minister.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, to the several Governors and Companies in North America relating to the Flag of Truce Trade.

Gentlemen,

THE commanders of his Majeſty's forces and fleets in North America and the Weſt Indies, have tranſmitted certain and repeated intelligences of an illegal and moſt pernicious trade carried on by the King's ſubjects in North America and the Weſt Indies, as well to the French iſlands as to the French ſettlements on the continent of North America, and particularly to the rivers Mobile and Miſſiſſipi, by which the enemies, to the great reproach and detriment of government, a e ſupplied with proviſions and other neceſſaries; whereby they are principally if not alone, enabled to ſuſtain and protract this long and expenſive war. And it further appearing, that large ſums of bullion are ſent by the King's ſubjects to the above places, in return whereof commodities are taken, which interfere with the product of the Britiſh colonies themſelves, in open contempt of the authority of the mother-country, as well as the moſt manifeſt prejudice of the manufactures and trade of Great Britain: In order, therefore, to put the moſt ſpeedy and effectual ſtop to ſuch flagitious practices, ſo utterly ſubverſive of all laws, and ſo highly repugnant to the well being of this kingdom:

It is his Majeſty's expreſs will and pleaſure, that you do forthwith make the ſtricteſt and moſt diligent enquiry into the ſtate of this dangerous and ignominious trade; and that you do uſe every means in your power to detect and diſcover perſons concerned either as principals or acceſſaries therein; and that you do take every ſtep authoriſed by law, to bring all ſuch heinous offenders to the moſt exemplary and condign puniſhment: and you will, as ſoon as may be, and from time to time, tranſmit to me, for the King's information, full and particular accounts of the progreſs you ſhall have made in the execution of theſe his Majeſty's commands; to the which the King expects that you pay the moſt exact obedience: and you are further to uſe your utmoſt endeavours, to trace out and inveſtigate the various artifices and evaſions by which the dealers in this iniquitous intercourſe find means to cover their criminal proceedings, and to elude the law: in order, that from ſuch lights due and timely conſiderations may be had what further proviſions may be neceſſary to reſtrain an evil of ſuch extenſive and pernicious conſequences.

I am, &c.

W. PITT.

Whitehall, Aug. 23, 1760.

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S

COPY

E.

Copy of the Treaties between the King of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, from the 16th of January, 1756, to the 12th of December, 1760.

[To prevent a repetition of theſe treaties, which a ſeparation of them according to their reſpective dates, muſt occaſion, we have printed them all together.]

AS the differences which have ariſen in America, between the King of Great Britain and the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the conſequences of which become every day more alarming, give room to fear for the public tranquillity of Europe; his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, &c. and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, Elector of Brandenburgh, attentive to an object ſo very intereſting, and equally deſirous of preſerving the peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular, have reſolved to enter into ſuch meaſures as may the moſt effectually contribute to ſo deſirable an end; and, for this purpoſe, they have reſpectively authoriſed their miniſters plenipotentiary, viz. in the name, and on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, his privy counſellors, Philip, earl of Hardwicke, chancellor of Great Britain; John, earl of Granville, preſident of the council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury; Robert, earl of Holderneſſe, one

one of the principal secretaries of state; and Henry Fox another of the principal secretaries of state; and in the name, and on the part, of his Prussian Majesty, the Sieur Lewis Michell, his *chargé d'affaires* at the court of his Britannic Majesty: who, after having mutually communicated their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. There shall be, between the said most serene kings, a perfect peace and mutual amity, notwithstanding the troubles that may arise in Europe, in consequence of the abovementioned differences; so that neither of the contracting parties shall attack or invade, directly or indirectly, the territories of the other; but, on the contrary, shall exert, each of them, their utmost efforts, to prevent their respective allies from undertaking any thing against the said territories in any manner whatever.

ART. II. If, contrary to all expectation, and in violation of the peace which the high-contracting parties propose to maintain by this treaty in Germany, any foreign power should cause troops to enter into the said Germany, under any pretext whatsoever, the two high-contracting parties shall unite their forces to punish this infraction of the peace, and maintain the tranquillity of Germany, according to the purport of the present treaty.

ART. III. The high-contracting parties renew expressly all the treaties of alliance and guaranty which actually subsist between them, and particularly the

the defenſive alliance and mutual guaranty, concluded at Weſtminſter between their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties the 18th of November, 1742, the convention entered into between their ſaid majeſties at Hanover the 26th of Auguſt, 1745, and the act of acceptation of his Pruſſian majeſty of the guaranty of his Britannic majeſty of the 13th of October, 1746.

Art. IV. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified by his majeſty the king of Great Britain, and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia; and the letters of ratification in due form ſhall be delivered on both ſides within the ſpace of one month, or ſooner if poſſible, reckoning from the day of ſigning the preſent treaty.

In witneſs whereof, we the under ſigned, furniſhed with the full powers of their majeſties the kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, have, in their names, ſigned the preſent treaty, and thereto ſet our ſeals. Done at Weſtminſter the ſixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1756.

(L. S.) HARDWICKE, C.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES, NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) H. FOX.

As the convention of neutrality of the date of this day, ſigned by the miniſters of his majeſty the king of Great Britain, and of his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, furniſhed with the full powers neceſſary for that purpoſe, relates only to Germany; this convention muſt

muſt not be underſtood to extend to the Auſtrian Low-countries and their dependencies, which ought not to be conſidered as comprifed in the preſent convention of neutrality, under any pretext whatſoever: the rather, as his majeſty the king of Pruſſia hath not, in the eighth article of the peace of Dreſden, guarantied to her majeſty, the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, any thing but the dominions which ſhe poſſeſſes in Germany.

This ſecret and ſeparate article ſhall have the ſame force as if it had been inſerted, word for word, in the preſent convention of neutrality ſigned this day; and the ratification of it ſhall be exchanged at the ſame time with thoſe of the ſaid convention.

In witneſs whereof we the under-ſigned, furniſhed with the full powers of their majeſties the kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, have, in their names, ſigned the preſent ſecret and ſeparate article, and thereto ſet our ſeals. Done at Weſtminſter, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1756.

(L. S.) HARDWICKE, C.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES, NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE,
(L. S.) H. FOX.

DECLARATION.

In order to prevent any diſputes that might ariſe between their Pruſſian and Britannic majeſties, it is hereby declared, that as ſoon as his Pruſſian majeſty ſhall

ſhall have taken off the attachment laid upon the Sileſia debt, and cauſed to be paid to his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects what remains due to them of that debt, as well intereſt as principal, according to the original contract; his Britannic majeſty promiſes and engages, on his part, to cauſe to be paid to his Pruſſian majeſty the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, in full ſatisfaction of every claim, which his ſaid majeſty or his ſubjects may have againſt his Britannic majeſty, under any pretext whatſoever.

Done at Weſtminſter, the ſixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1756.

(L. S.) LOUIS MICHELL.

TREATY BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA, APRIL 11TH, 1758.

[This is Mr. Pitt's Treaty with Pruſſia, and the reader will obſerve the difference between this Treaty and the prior one.]

AS on the ſixteenth day of January, 1756, there was concluded and ſigned between their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties, a treaty, the purport of which was to preſerve the peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular; and whereas ſince that period, France hath not only invaded the Empire with numerous armies, and attacked their foreſaid majeſties and their allies, but hath alſo excited other powers to do the ſame: and whereas it is notorious,

rious, that the extraordinary efforts made by his Pruſſian majeſty to defend himſelf againſt the numerous enemies, who have aſſailed him on ſo many ſides at once, have occaſioned very heavy expences, whilſt on the other hand, his revenues have been conſiderably diminiſhed in thoſe parts of his dominions which have been the ſeat of war; and their majeſties having jointly reſolved to continue their efforts for their mutual defence and ſecurity, for recovering their dominions, protecting their allies, and maintaining the liberties of the Germanic body: his Britannic majeſty is determined, in conſequence of theſe conſiderations, to give immediate ſupply, in money, to his Pruſſian majeſty, as being the moſt ſpeedy and effectual; and their foreſaid majeſties have thought proper, that, upon this head, there ſhould be concluded a convention, declaring and fixing their mutual intentions in this particular; for this purpoſe they have named and authoriſed their reſpective miniſters, viz. in the name, and on the part of his Britannic majeſty, his privy counſellors, Sir Robert Henley, keeper of the great ſeal of Great Britain; John, earl of Granville, preſident of the council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury; Robert, earl of Holderneſſe, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; Philip, earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, another of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate: and in the name, and on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty, Dodo Henry,

Baron

Baron Kynphausen, his privy counsellor of embassy, and his minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannic majesty, and Lous Michell, his *chargé d'affaires* at the said court: who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. His majesty, the king of Great Britain, engages to cause to be paid, in the city of London, into the hands of such person, or persons, as shall be authorised for that purpose by his majesty the king of Prussia, the sum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to six hundred and seventy thousand pounds sterling; which sum shall be paid in whole, and at one single term, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, at the requisition of his Prussian majesty.

ART. II. His majesty, the king of Prussia engages on the other hand, to employ the said sum in maintaining and augmenting his forces, which shall act in the manner the most advantageous to the common cause, and the most conducive to the end proposed by their said majesties, of reciprocal defence, and mutual security.

ART. III. The high-contracting parties, moreover engage, viz. on the one side his Britannic majesty, as well king as elector, and, on the other his Prussian majesty, not to conclude any *treaty of peace*, truce, or neutrality, or other convention or agreement whatever, with the powers who have taken part in the

the present war, but in *concert and mutual agreement*, and by comprehending each other by name.

ART. IV. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged on both sides, in the space of six weeks, reckoning from the date of signing the present convention, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned ministers of his majesty the king of Great Britain, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, in virtue of our full power, have signed the present convention, and thereto set our seals.--Done at London the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord 1758.

(L. S.) ROBERT HENLEY, C. S.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES, NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) HARDWICKE.
(L. S.) WILLIAM PITT.

DECLARATION BELONGING TO THE TREATY WITH THE KING OF PRUSSIA, OF 11 APRIL, 1758.

IN consequence of the convention signed this day, his Britannic majesty very freely declares, that he will immediately apply to his faithful parliament, in order to be put into a condition to pay and to maintain in Germany, an army of fifty thousand men, at the expence of the crown of Great Britain; and his majesty, moreover, very willingly declares, that in quality of elector, he will likewise augment

the ſaid army with a body of five thouſand men; the whole of which ſhall act, with the utmoſt vigour, againſt the common enemy, in concert with the king of Pruſſia, in ſuch places, as the reaſon of war, and the good of the common cauſe ſhall require.

And that nothing, which can reaſonably be deſired of his majeſty, may be left unattempted for the good of the common cauſe, in a manner conſiſtent with the ſafety of his kingdoms, and the vigorous proſecution of the neceſſary operations in America, it is the intention of his majeſty, that a conſiderable part of his land-forces, and a ſquadron of ſhips, deſtined for the ſervice of the channel, ſhould be employed in ſuch a manner as may the moſt effectually annoy the enemy; for which purpoſe his majeſty has ordered a camp to be formed in the iſle of Wight. And as Mr. Michell, the Pruſſian miniſter, reſident at his majeſty's court, has repreſented how advantageous it would be to the affairs of his Pruſſian majeſty, that a detachment of the Engliſh troops ſhould be ſent to ſecure the town of Embden, till ſuch time as the king of Pruſſia ſhall be able to take proper meaſures for the protection of that place; the king heſitates not to give his Pruſſian majeſty this freſh proof of his ſincere friendſhip, and for that purpoſe hath ordered one of his battalions to march, without loſs of time, to Embden; and he will cauſe to be communicated to the miniſter of his Pruſſian majeſty a copy of the inſtructions drawn up for the commander of that battalion.

As ſoon as the convention ſigned to-day ſhall have been communicated to the parliament (a ſtep neceſſary to make good the pecuniary ſupply therein ſtipulated), and as ſoon as, in conſequence of that communication, the ſum ſhall have been voted; it will then depend upon his Pruſſian majeſty to make uſe of it at ſuch times as he ſhall judge proper.

'Tis with the ſincereſt regret, that the king again finds himſelf under an abſolute neceſſity of refuſing to enter into any engagement with regard to ſending a ſquadron of ſhips into the Baltic. In order, however, ſtill further to convince his Pruſſian majeſty, that the ſole and only ſource of the difficulties which occur on this point, is the inutility and danger of ſending thither a ſmall fleet, and the impoſſibility of being able to ſpare one that could make itſelf ſufficiently reſpected in thoſe parts, and by no means a regard to any of the powers who have taken part in the war; and in order to demonſtrate the more clearly to all Europe, that, from the moment of the ratification of the preſent treaty, their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties have the ſame friends, and the ſame enemies; the king is ready to make ſuch a declaration, as, in the opinion of his Pruſſian majeſty, may ſtrengthen the common cauſe, and promote their mutual intereſts; in caſe the king of Pruſſia, in the preſent diſpoſition of the courts of Peterſbourg and Stockholm, recommends a language different from

 that

that which his Pruſſian majeſty hath hitherto adviſed and concerted with the king.

Done at London, the 11th day of April, 1758.

(L. S.) ROBERT HENLEY, C. S.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES, NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) HARDWICKE.
(L. S.) WILLIAM PITT.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA, 7TH DEC. 1758.

BE it known to all thoſe whom it either does or may concern, that the burdenſome war in which his Pruſſian majeſty finds himſelf engaged, laying him under a neceſſity of making new efforts to defend himſelf againſt the numerous enemies who have invaded his dominions: and being thus obliged to enter into new meaſures with his Britannic majeſty, in order to provide reciprocally and jointly, for their mutual defence and common ſafety; and his majeſty the king of Great Britain having at the ſame time ſignified a deſire of ſtrengthening the bands of friendſhip which ſubſiſt between the two courts, and to agree anew, upon this occaſion and to this end, by an expreſs convention, upon the ſuccours by which he may aſſiſt his Pruſſian majeſty the moſt ſpeedily and the moſt effectually; their ſaid majeſties have, for that purpoſe, named and authoriſed their reſpective

tive minifters, viz.---[The names of the minifters are the fame with thofe in the treaty immediately preceding.]

Art. I. It is agreed, that all former treaties fubfifting between the two courts, of what date and nature foever, and efpecially that of Weftminfter of the 16th of January, 1756, as well as the convention of the 11th of April of the current year, fhall be confidered as renewed and confirmed by the prefent convention, in all their points, articles, and claufes, and fhall have the fame force as if they were inferted here word for word.

Art. II. This article is the fame with the firft article of the preceding treaty.

Art. III. This article is the fame with the fecond article of the preceding treaty.

Art. IV. This article is the fame with the third article of the preceding treaty.

Art. V. This article is the fame with the fourth article of the preceding treaty.

In witnefs whereof, &c.

Done at London, the 7th of December, 1758.

(L. S.) ROBERT HENLEY, C. S.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES, NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) HARDWICKE.
(L. S.) WILLIAM PITT.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1759.

THIS treaty is the ſame with the preceding, except the alteration of the date; and is ſigned by the ſame miniſters.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III. AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA, 12TH DECEMBER, 1760.

THIS treaty is alſo the ſame with the preceding, except the alteration of the date; and is likewiſe ſigned by the ſame miniſters.

This treaty of the 12th of December, 1760, was the LAST *treaty our court made with Pruſſia during the war, and it was the* FIRST *treaty made in the reign of George the Third. It was concluded in ſix weeks after his acceſſion, and was a copy of the treaty of 1758, the* third *article of which the reader has obſerved runs thus:*

"Neither of the high-contracting parties ſhall "conclude *any treaty of peace*, truce, or neutrality, "or agreement whatever, with the powers who have "taken part in the preſent war, but in *concert and* "*mutual agreement*, and by comprehending each "other by name."

The treaty of peace between Great Britain and France ſigned at Paris on the tenth day of February, 1763, was concluded without the conſent and mutual agreement of the King of Pruſſia. *The fact is notorious, and eſtabliſhed*

established beyond contradiction. Thus was observed the maiden faith *of the new reign, and the whole world were thereby given to understand, that the faith of the British nation depended not upon any sense of public honour or dread of private reproach, but upon the* caprice of a favourite, *deciding upon national measures, and influencing the appointment of ministers.* Sir Wm. Temple observes---" A breach of faith is highly unjust in a " subject, but absolutely unpardonable in a prince."

F.

CHARACTER OF GEORGE II.

THIS prince, though not born in this country, was educated in those principles by which the nation rose to power and happiness, and gloried in being the king of a free people. He carried the power and commerce of the nation to a degree to which they had never till then attained. Abroad, he established the importance, the honour, and dignity of his crown, upon a footing not known before his time to a king of this country, and made the name of Englishman respectable in every corner of the world. No foreign power trifled with his resentment, or despoiled his people with impunity. It hath been said that he had prejudices; and the assertion, from the mouths of Tories and Jacobites should not surprise us. The nation was benefited by the prejudices of this prince. Abroad, they operated against the natural enemies of the kingdom; at home, against the enemies of the

the national freedom, and of the proteſtant eſtabliſhment made at the revolution: againſt thoſe who preferred the odious tyrannical government of the accurſed race of Stuart, to the mild and legal government of the Houſe of Hanover; againſt thoſe who held to the divine, indefeaſible, hereditary right of princes, and to the ſlaviſh doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance; thoſe men who, when in poſſeſſion of power, in every inſtance, have driven hard to the deſtruction of England, and from whoſe pernicious projects this country hath been more than once ſaved by almoſt miraculous interpoſition. If he headed a party, it was the most glorious of all parties--the national freedom; if he encouraged and ſupported a particular ſet of men, it was thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt in their attachment to that cauſe; if he were averſe to another ſet, he was only averſe to them as public men; averſe to their being in the firſt departments of the ſtate, becauſe their maxims of government were incompatible with the happineſs of his people; and when he did employ them, which he did more frequently than they deſerved to have been, he took care to put it out of their power to practiſe their miſchievous principles, by diſtributing them chiefly among the ſubaltern offices of the ſtate, and by keeping a ſufficient number of whigs in the higher departments to watch and over-rule their pernicious projects. If he loved war, he made not his own ſubjects the devoted objects of

his

his vengeance. Foreign, national, natural, manly war, upon Britiſh principles, in defence of Britiſh rights, he indeed entered into, proſecuted with ardour, and reaped the moſt glorious conſequences from, for this country. He was honeſt, wiſe, brave, and liberal. Capable of opening his heart to new connections, he did not contract and give it up to one man; but when the voice of his people demanded it, he yielded up the object of his choice, and received the object of theirs to his boſom. The greateſt of his favourites, if he ever had any in the criminal ſenſe of that term, were made to yield. Sir Robert Walpole and the Duke of Newcaſtle, who, by long lives of uſeful ſervice, had well earned the favour of this monarch, had each their favourite meaſures, and at different periods were compelled to ſacrifice an exciſe ſcheme, and a jew bill, and finally their places, to the demands of his people. He received Mr. Pitt from the people, as the gift of the people; and when the public good required a ſacrifice of that reſentment which had been excited in his mind by the parliamentary conduct of that perſon, who had oppoſed his beſt and moſt favoured ſervants with unuſual violence, he made it with manlineſs and dignity.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

SOME

G.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARACTER OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY BILSON LEGGE. BY DR. JOHN BUTLER, WHO WAS COLLATED TO THE SEE OF OXFORD, UPON THE TRANSLATION OF DR. LOWTH, IN THE YEAR 1777.

THE reputation of men, who have been diſtinguiſhed by their parts, virtues, and public ſervices, being canvaſſed by many who had little or no perſonal knowledge of them, and the judgments formed by others being ſometimes malicious, and generally partial, there remains, in moſt caſes, ſome juſtice to be done to the memory and real merits of ſuch men. This is but ſeldom a popular undertaking. The public is more attentive to cenſure than praiſe; and, during the lives of eminent men, a true deſcription of them is diſcredited, by the reſemblance it bears to the language of flattery.

The character of Mr. Legge is ſo circumſtanced, that a true account of him may venture to appear, without ſoliciting attention or credit. It comes too late to be ſuſpected of flattery, and the public is prepoſſeſſed in its favour, which would be a conſiderable encouragement to an eſſay of this kind, even without the farther advantage of an appeal, which might be made to many great and reſpectable perſons who knew Mr. Legge, and are qualified to atteſt any truth, or expoſe any falſehood, concerning him.

He

He was so well known, that it seems unnecessary to mention, that he was nobly born. The formal introduction of a pedigree is superfluous in the case of a character eminently meritorious in itself; and his noble family will pardon the liberty of saying, that however great the honour might be, which he derived from his birth, it became inconsiderable when compared with his personal merits and excellencies.

He was not educated at any of those schools which produce most of the ornaments and supporters of their country; but he was a remarkable instance, how indifferent it is in what nursery a man of strong parts, natural wit, and superior judgment, has been raised. Notwithstanding he entered upon business very early, and applied himself to it with the closest attention, very few of his rank were so well acquainted with the most eminent Greek and Roman classics; and he was singularly happy in the application of passages which he seemed to have hardly time to consider.

He was designed, in his younger years, for the service of his country, in the royal navy; but that service being at that time inactive, he quitted it after one or two voyages, and becoming known to Sir Robert Walpole, was received into the family and confidence of that minister; and, after having filled the station of his secretary for some years, he obtained a seat in parliament, and passed through the several offices of secretary to the treasurer; secretary to the

the Duke of Devonſhire, father of the late Duke, as lord-lieutenant of Ireland; one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty; envoy-extraordinary to the court of Berlin; treaſurer of the navy; chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury; and he continued to the laſt one of his majeſty's privy council.

These things are barely, and perhaps not accurately mentioned, becauſe other men have paſſed through ſuch offices. Eminence of ſtation not being, in every caſe, an argument of eminent worth, it is, in itſelf, but a feeble recommendation to poſterity, and will prove no more at beſt, than that the perſon exalted was fortunate. The moderation and equanimity with which Mr. Legge bore his ſucceſs, was the more extraordinary, as he was one of the few men advanced to high offices, who are not ſo much obliged to fortune as to themſelves; and if his character could be duly repreſented to future times, his promotion would appear to have done honour to the preſent age.

The characters of perſons of diſtinction are often celebrated by a recital of the vices and failings from which they are exempt; and in this view, there are perhaps none among the moſt exceptionable, totally excluded from praiſe. But this would be but a poor deſcription of the real virtues and excellencies of Mr. Legge. They were inconſiſtent with many or great failings, and they ſo poſſeſſed the attention of his obſervers,

servers, and so effectually concealed the few foibles which he might have, that malice itself appears, from some things which were said of him, to have been quite at a loss, on what part of his character to alight.

He did not pretend to be singular in any of his virtues, and it would be a needless exaggeration to represent him so. But some of the virtues he had, appeared so much the genuine result of that happy constitution of heart and temper which distinguished him, that they became characteristical in him; and a description of his person and manner would not present him more strikingly to the memory of those who knew him, than the bare mention of his integrity, candour, and benevolence.

But he was distinguished by abilities less common than even his virtues. They might seem to be limited, as having been chiefly displayed to the public in the last office he filled. But the fundamental qualifications for such offices of business as are not professional, being much the same, it may be said, without derogating from the great men who have excelled in their departments, that Mr. Legge was qualified for any. With a penetrating apprehension, and a memory remarkably tenacious of substantial knowledge, he had a judgment so clear and sound, that it seems hardly possible for any human mind to be more accurate, unembarrassed, and comprehensive of all the ideas related to the subject before him, as well as of all the consequences which follow from comparing them.

He affiſted theſe great powers of his underſtanding by an indefatigable induſtry, not commonly annexed to extraordinary parts; and he kept his mind open for the admiſſion of any material inſtruction, by a modeſty of temper natural to men who ſeem to need inſtruction leaſt. Though he was never firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, yet his office of chancellor of the exchequer obliging him to move for the ſupplies in parliament, and to promiſe the ways and means, he ſeemed to think himſelf reſponſible for his knowledge in the buſineſs of his office, as well as for his integrity in the diſcharge of it. He did not, it is well known, ſolicit, nor accept the office without reluctance, being diſcouraged by the diſtinguiſhed abilities of two great predeceſſors of his, whoſe eminence in that branch was particularly known and underſtood by him.

But he was prevailed with to ſacrifice his eaſe and happineſs; and he ſoon manifeſted how conſiderable the ſacrifice was, in his eſtimation, by the aſſiduity with which he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the whole ſyſtem of the public revenue, as well as by the gratitude with which he embraced the aids that books or men could give him; and, by naturalizing in his own mind all the knowledge he could collect, he acquired in a very ſhort ſpace of time as familiar an acquaintance with that complex important buſineſs, as if he had been trained up to it from his infancy, and had made it the ſole ſtudy of his life.

He

He digested in his thoughts, and knew how to deliver with the utmost precision and perspicuity, a methodical account of the produce of every tax; of its former state; of its probable future diminution or increase; of its relation to any other tax, as well as to public liberty; of the condition of every branch of trade and luxury, and of the country in general, to bear the burthens laid upon it; of the state of public credit, and the due proportion between the terms of a loan and the public exigencies; of the means of alleviating the national burthens by real œconomy, in the reduction of the establishment, as well as by practicable unpretending schemes for the gradual discharge of the public debt; and of the various contingencies which might forward or retard that great work. He has left written evidences of the singular skill and accuracy with which he considered each of these subjects.

Furnished with this knowledge, to a degree apparently peculiar to him, he entered upon his office with the additional advantage of a general prepossession in favour of his integrity; and during the time he served the crown in that department, he executed without the power of a minister, and without any loss of popularity, the most unpopular, though at that time necessary work, of raising more supplies than had ever been raised within the same number of years.

The popularity of the administration with which he acted, and the encouraging successes of the war, doubtless

doubtlefs greatly affifted him; and it would be infamous to detract, in any degree, from the merits of an adminiftration which did fo much honour to the king and nation. But they who have the fpirit to perfevere, in admiring the public meafures of that time, will do Mr. Legge the juftice to confefs, that his perfonal merit, and his credit with parliament and with the public, were always clearly difcernible, when he conducted the invidious part of the bufinefs of government.

Without pretending to eloquence, and with a fubject which will not eafily admit the exercife of that talent, he was heard with an attention feldom paid to fpeeches which muft confift principally of arithmetical details. He was fure to keep up that attention, by a precifion in his thoughts, which would not permit him, had he been inclined, to be tedioufly verbofe; and he preferved his own, and in a certain degree, the credit of government, by neither pretending nor promifing more than he could, with the ftricteft regard to truth.

After his difmiffion from office, he continued, whilft his health would permit, to attend with the fame application and vigilance, to the national finances, as a member of parliament; and, in more than one inftance, he affifted perfons who had no particular claims upon him, rather than the crown or public fhould fuffer by his filence. And this he did at a time when he thought himfelf perfonally affronted,

by

by the reſolution of a great board to deprive a near relation of his, who was not of an age to be obnoxious to government himſelf, of an emolument which had with equal propriety and kindneſs been conferred upon him.

With ſo deep and extenſive a fund of knowledge, ſo preciſely arranged in his mind, and moſt judiciouſly applied to the ſervice of his country, Mr. Legge was eminently qualified for the more inactive enjoyments of literature. Beſides the pleaſure he extracted from the beſt hiſtorians, philoſophers, and divines, he had a taſte for works of imagination, not common even among ſcholars; and knew how to relieve his labours and cares, in his few vacant hours, with the beſt writers of that kind, ancient and modern, whoſe beauties he would reliſh and aſſimilate to his own ideas, with all the ſatisfaction of an ingenious man at perfect leiſure.

But his friends could not ſpare him much uninterrupted pleaſure of this ſort; for he had anoth faculty, likewiſe foreign to the unentertaining track of buſineſs. He was one of the beſt companions of his time. His wit was copious, eaſy, chearful, chaſte and original. He would animate the graveſt converſation with ſome ſtriking image which preſented all the eſſential circumſtances of a ſubject at once before the mind; he illuſtrated his images by embelliſhments, which the moſt fruitful imagination could not produce, without the aid of a moſt chearful temper.

Having a perpetual ſupply of this ſort of entertainment, he was never tempted to have recourſe to the poor expedient of keeping up mirth by exceſſes of licentiouſneſs. Nor would his humanity ſuffer him to diſplay his wit at the expence of any perſon in company. He could be lively without the aid of other men's foibles; or if they preſſed upon him ſo directly as not to be avoided, his raillery was inoffenſive, and even agreeable to the object of it. If abſent men were mentioned, whom he either diſliked or deſpiſed, he had the happy art of venting his diſguſt or contempt by ſome pleaſant expreſſion of indifference, which ſheltered perhaps an odious or a deſpicable character from more ſevere reflections, by only giving it a ridiculous aſpect. Had his good ſayings been treaſured up, as thoſe of much inferior wits have been, they would have deſcended to poſterity; and many of them would have been reliſhed without a comment in any age. But he aimed at no reputation of this ſort, and was ſo natural and eaſy in his manner, that his brighteſt thoughts dropped from him like common converſation, without the leaſt appearance of any view to the ſucceſs with which they were delivered.

Theſe extraordinary powers, which are ſeldom united in the ſame mind, and continued remarkably vigorous in his, to his laſt moments, were the more amiable as well as ſolid in him, as they were accompanied by a moſt virtuous heart. It would be a painful

painful taſk, and revive the exceſſes of private grief, to repreſent the loſs of him in his domeſtic character, where he was in every reſpect and relation, an illuſtrious example of fidelity and tenderneſs. But his benevolence was not limited here, nor by any other known boundary, than the limits of his power, or the demerits perhaps of particular men. Nor were theſe, in every caſe, obſtacles to his good-will. He had doubtleſs penetration enough to diſcern human failings upon a very ſlight acquaintance; but he never ſuffered his mind to dwell upon them, if he could diſcover, or thought he had diſcovered a ſufficient quantity of that probity and good nature which he valued above other accompliſhments, and eſteemed a compenſation for many failings.

He ſeemed more particularly averſe to hypocriſy and affectation of every ſort, perhaps as being moſt oppoſite to his own temper and character. Common infirmities appeared either ridiculous or tolerable to him; but he could not bear to ſee the commerce of mutual good-will and eſteem interrupted by the frauds of unfair dealers, who give themſelves credit for more virtue and ability than they have. He had a better right than moſt men, to entertain, and expreſs a ſtrong diſlike of ſuch perſons, not only as he was diſpoſed, in other caſes, to make great allowance for the natural deſire men have to advance forward in life. He was known to contribute warmly, to the utmoſt of his power, ſometimes at the hazard

of his power, to promote the views of his friends. He would ingenuoufly confefs he had an end of his own in conferring fuch obligations. His ftate of health, till within a year before he died, feemed to promife him a vigorous and lafting old age; and he thought a faithful obliged friend would be the moft valuable of all the Subfidia Senectutis.

His fincerity being like the reft of his virtues, tinctured with his natural good-humour, produced in him that amiable candour which fometimes broke out, in the midft of political contefts, in a frank acknowledgment of truths on either fide, which little minds, engaged in contefts, are ftudious to fupprefs. Indeed, he could well afford to be candid on all occafions, being confcious, that the known purity of his intentions would fupport him in any concefsion which truth or good-nature impelled him to make.

He was as ingenuous in fpeaking of himfelf, as upon any other fubject; and, inftead of urging his pretenfions with vehemence, or, as is often done, with a difregard to truth, he was never known to affume falfe merit in his conduct, public or private; and his friends rather blamed him, for not valuing himfelf fufficiently upon the merit he could truly pretend to. But he was of too gentle and eafy a mind to avail himfelf of all his claims, and trufted to the world, of which he had a better opinion than men of penetration generally have, that his conduct, fo

far

far as was underſtood, would ſecure to him as much reputation as he deſired. Nor was he deceived in his opinion, for the inward reſpect of mankind towards him was as general as he could have wiſhed it to be had ambition been his ruling paſſion. The public ſenſe of his worth was ſignally manifeſted at one time by many unſought marks of eſteem, and ſuch as have always been thought honourable. Nor did they appear to be the reſult of mere tranſient fits of popularity; for his reputation continued unſhaken to the end of his life, and the almoſt univerſal regret of men of all parties followed him to his grave.

But the beſt men cannot paſs through life without ſome cenſure. His known public conduct, and his exemplary private life, ſeemed to ſecure him from any attack of this ſort. But envy and malice being keen and active, will ſuſpect where they cannot charge, and inſinuate where they cannot accuſe. The ſtrict and unaffected œconomy he practiſed in behalf of the public, as far as lay in his power, together with his averſion in his private life, to the mere glittering expences of vanity, brought upon him the ſuſpicion of too much parſimony in his temper, which they, who beſt knew Mr. Legge and his affairs, know to have been ill founded. He did not tranſgreſs the bounds of his fortune, and involve his poſterity in difficulties, in order to purchaſe himſelf the temporary fame of ſplendour and magnificence; but he did full juſtice to the world, by living up to

rank and fortune, as well as by many private acts of beneficence, which he was too generous to divulge; and, after having evinced his disinterestedness, on many occasions, in the course of public business, he amply satisfied those, who might suspect him of parsimony, or might, from his unpretending manner, mistake him as wanting the spirit of which he did not boast, that he valued his honour more than any other consideration.

It would have sufficed to mention this in general terms, without entering into a proof of it, had he not made it his dying request to the noble personage, who was best intitled to his affection and confidence, to lay before the public, in vindication of him, the only reasons he knew of his dismission from office. He had acquiesced silently in that dismission, apprehending, that the time might come when his irreproachable conduct and character would efface the impression of private misrepresentations. But when he found that the hopes of a recovery, with which he was often flattered, in the course of his disease, were quite vanished, and that it would be his lot to die in a state of disgrace with a most amiable and virtuous k——, he apprehended for himself, lest his good name, which the best men have always wished to transmit to posterity, should suffer from a presumption easily propagated, that there must have been something wrong in him to produce a dismission, which is, in the case of most inviduals removed from offices of state, a punishment of misconduct.

He was therefore anxiously desirous the world should know, that he was not turned out for any blemish in his private or public character, and he thought it the most satisfactory method of securing his posthumous reputation, to publish the few papers which explain his case. He apprehended himself intitled to do this in his own vindication, as the papers contain no secrets, either of state, or of private friendship. They are, agreeably to his desire, here laid before the world, in their original form, with only a previous short narrative of the transaction which occasioned them.

Upon the present Duke of Bolton's accession to his title, in the year 1759, Mr. Legge was solicited to succeed his Grace, as one of the representatives of the county of Southampton, his own seat in parliament chancing at that time to be vacant. He could not well have been importuned to an undertaking more unpleasant to him, and he declined it more than once without reserve. The bustle of a popular election was unnatural to his liberal mind and manners, and a relation of that kind, to a large county, in which he resided, might appear inconvenient to him, whose hands were at that time filled with public business. But he was prevailed with to accept the offer, by the repeated intreaties of his friends, which were inforced by the plea, that his fortune and character would do credit to a party, which had all his life been countenanced by govern-

ment, and with which he had ever acted uniformly, though with undissembled moderation and good humour towards the other party. And he had the farther encouragement of hoping, from the interest of the crown exerted in his favour, in conjunction with that of the then prevailing party in the county, as well as with his own personal interest, which was very considerable, that his election would not be contested.

However he fell into the disagreeable work of a contest. His competitor was Mr. Stuart, now Sir Simeon Stuart; and he found Mr. Stuart's interest adopted by a noble Lord (Lord Bute) with whom Mr. Legge was not at variance; who had no apparent relation of any kind to the county; whom therefore Mr. Legge did not think of consulting before he resolved to comply with the desire of his friends.

After the county had been canvassed on both sides, Mr. Stuart thought fit to decline, and Mr. Legge received the following letter:

" *Downing-street, Nov.* 25, Monday evening.

" Dear Sir,

" Lord Bute sent to me this morning, and told me, that having an opportunity of saving you he had embraced it, and done you an act of friendship; for that Mr. Stuart having been with him for his advice, whether to leave or pursue the election, as some of Mr. Stuart's friends thought this critical season of an invasion hanging over the kingdom to be a very improper time for parliamentary contests, his Lordship

ſhip had determined the point for relinquiſhing the purſuit; in conſequence of which Mr. Stuart was to acquaint you with his reſolution of declining a poll. Lord B. added, that neither he, nor the greater perſon whoſe name hath been uſed during the competition, would ever treat you with the more coldneſs for what hath happened; your part having been taken under an ignorance of their views and intentions; that Lord B. expected, however, as he had a claim upon you, in right of friendſhip, that you will concur with him, and give your aid to the perſon he ſhall recommend at a future election. I anſwered to the laſt point, that I knew not how far you would think yourſelf bound in honour to act with the body of whigs on ſuch an occaſion; but if this conſideration did not hinder, I was ſure you would be happy to give him that or any other evidence of your reſpect for him.

"You will be pleaſed therefore, to conſider well, and (if you pleaſe) with the advice of your friends, before you give an anſwer on this head, that may tie you down, for on that anſwer you plainly ſee, very much will depend.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Faithfully yours,

"S. M."

To this letter Mr. Legge returned the following anſwer:

"*Holte,*

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL

" *Holte, Dec.* 5*th*, 1759.

" Dear M.

" I return you many thanks for your letter. Since I received it I have had an opportunity of ſeeing a little more of the ſpirit and temper of the county, and can anſwer it better than I could have done ſooner. L——r H——e do me great juſtice in ſuppoſing I was totally ignorant of their concerning themſelves at all in the Hampſhire election, at the time my engagements were taken. I am obliged to Lord B. for any intentions he had to ſave me, by the advice he gave to drop oppoſition; but if Mr. Stuart, or his friends, had accepted the offer I made, with the concurrence of my friends, at the beginning, and as ſoon as I diſcovered what turn the election might take, every wiſh of Mr. Stuart's had been ſecured, the peace of the county never been interrupted, little leſs than 5000l. a-piece ſaved to us both, and what is ſtill of more conſequence, a month's fermentation of parties been entirely prevented, which never fails to turn them all ſour. Many of theſe good conſequences had likewiſe been obtained, if the gentlemen had conſulted, and enabled Lord B. to put an end to the conteſt before I left London, when you know how unwilling I was to puſh it to extremity.

" As to the event of the election, there was not the leaſt doubt about it. The county was thoroughly canvaſſed, and upon as exact returns, as I believe ever

ever are or can be made in a cafe of this kind, I could have given Mr. Stuart all the doubtful ones and all the neuters, in addition to his own poll, and yet have carried the election by a majority of 1400. I did not come into a fingle town, (except Alton) where it was not expected every day, that the oppofition would be given up, and where almoft any odds would not have been laid, that it never came to a poll. Nor do I think any confultation would have been held about dropping the affair, if all the money fubfcribed againft me, and more, had not been expended, and all probability of carrying the point entirely vanifhed. This is my own firm opinion and belief, and yet, whoever reads my advertifement will fee, that I have acted with the utmoft candour, and given my opponents credit for fuch motives of retreat, as I am fure do them no difhonour. The expence indeed would have been enormous, if the difpute had been carried thorough, and fo far I own there is a faving to us both, for I am convinced it would have amounted to above 20,000l. a-piece. This is a fum I fhould have felt feverely, and yet after my offer to compromife had been rejected, I muft and would have fpent it, and could have done it without mortgaging my eftate; I leave you to judge what effect it would have had on Mr. Stuart's.

"After faying thus much, I am very far from having any perfonal diflike to Mr. Stuart; on the contrary I think he has been cruelly treated by fome

of

of his friends; and if the prevailing party in this county will receive him without opposition I shall be very well satisfied, and glad of it. But if the whigs and dissenters, who are very numerous in this county, will make a point of opposing him, it will be impossible for me to declare for him and abandon those, who have supported me, to take part with those, against whom they have supported me. This would not only put my own election in jeopardy, but be so ungrateful and disreputable a part for me to act, that it would in the same proportion make my assistance ineffectual to the person I should join with.

"I am, &c.

"H. B. LEGGE."

Upon this answer Mr. Legge received a verbal message from lord B. by Mr. M. Dec. 12, 1759, the purport of which was, as it stands upon Mr. Legge's paper, "that he should bid adieu to the county of Southampton at the general election, and assist, as far as lay in his power, the P—— of W——'s nomination of two members;" to which message a categorical answer was required, and Mr. Legge sent the following in writing on the same day;

"Mr. Legge understanding it to be expected that he (who never had engaged at all in the county of Southampton, if the intentions of L——r H—— had been in time communicated to him) shall not only

only refuſe to be choſen himſelf at the next general election, but aſſiſt Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Stuart, in oppoſition to thoſe who have ſupported Mr. Legge at the late election; is determined to ſubmit to any conſequences rather than incur ſo great a diſgrace."

Lord B. ſent a reply the ſame day, which Mr. M. wrote down from his mouth, in the following words:

"The inſtant Mr. Legge repreſents himſelf as bound in honour not to decline ſtanding for Hampſhire, at the next general election, Lord B. is firmly perſuaded that the P—— will by no means deſire it of him; but he does out of real friendſhip to Mr. Legge beſeech him to conſider very ſeriouſly, whether, after triumphing over the P——'s inclinations at preſent, lord B. has any method left of removing prejudices, that the late unhappy occurrences have ſtrongly impreſſed the P—— with, than by being enabled to aſſure him, that Mr. Legge will, as far as ſhall be in his power, to co-operate with his R—— H——'s wiſhes at the next general election."

Mr. Legge returned the following final anſwer:

"Though in fact Mr. Legge has been ſo unhappy as to find himſelf oppoſed to the P—— of W——'s inclinations, yet as to intention, Mr. Legge feels himſelf entirely blameleſs; and has too high a veneration for the P—— of W——'s juſtice to think he will conceive laſting prejudices againſt any man, for reſiſting thoſe inclinations of which he was totally ignorant.

"As

"As Mr. Legge flatters himſelf this conſideration will induce the P—— of W—— to forgive his entering into engagements with the county of Southampton, he is certain that his R—— H—— will not condemn his adhering to thoſe engagements, when entered into.

"God forbid Mr. Legge ſhould be ſuſpected o triumphing over the P—— of W——'s inclinations The contrary was ſo much his intention, that from the moment he diſcovered which way thoſe inclinations lay, there was no endeavour he did not uſe, to avoid the diſpute with honor; nor did Mr. Legge exert himſelf, either in point of expence or perſonal application, till all compromiſe being rejected, he had no other part left to act.

"Mr. Legge is obliged to lord B. for the friendſhip he expreſſes towards him. Surely his lordſhip cannot doubt but that Mr. Legge ſhould be extremely glad, if he could find himſelf in ſuch a ſituation as would permit him to have the honour of obeying the P—— of W——'s commands, and ſeconding his wiſhes, without breaking the faith he has openly and publicly pledged to the county of Southampton. This, if he were to do, he ſhould forfeit all title to the P—— of W——'s countenance and protection, as certainly as he knows he ſhould forfeit his R—— H——'s private good opinion."

Here the correſpondence ended. His late majeſty died the year following, and at the end of the firſt

ſeſſion of parliament, after his preſent majeſty's acceſſion, Mr. Legge was diſmiſſed, or as he choſe to expreſs it, TURNED OUT, after having ſerved the crown and the public, in his department, during that ſeſſion with his uſual ability and fidelity.

He had abundant reſources, in his own mind, to reconcile him to private life, and might have had his diſgrace gloſſed over by a favour, which he declined. He ſaid it was his duty to SUBMIT, but not to APPROVE. He had the more valuable and independent ſatisfaction, ſoon after the event, to be unanimouſly choſen to repreſent the county of Southampton at the general election.

The circumſtances of his laſt illneſs are no farther connected with this account of him, than as ſome of them remarkably confirmed it, by exhibiting the natural ſerenity of a ſtrong and good mind, in the laſt and greateſt of all human diſtreſſes. As he was above diſſembling his ſatisfaction at the hopes of life, which frequently appeared, ſo he was above regretting the loſs of longer life, or dreading the approach of death, when his caſe was pronounced deſperate. He would reaſon about the little difference betwixt dying at one time or another, or of this or that diſeaſe, with a moſt exemplary calmneſs, and with the ſame undiſturbed ſtate of mind, with which any philoſopher, in perfect health ever wrote about death. And when the ſentence of nature againſt him appeared quite irrevocable, he was a ſhining, though melancholy

inſtance of a truth, from which great concluſions have been drawn, that the life and vigour of the human mind, may continue to the laſt, unimpaired by the moſt extreme weakneſs and decay of body.

It would be too little to ſay of ſo excellent a man, that the memory of him will be honoured, during the lives of his ſurvivors; for, if eminent ability and integrity, manifeſted in offices of the higheſt truſt and conſequence; if a zeal for public liberty, exerted on all proper occaſions, with firmneſs and decency; if all the talents and virtues which render men reſpectable and amiable, united in one conſpicuous character, and applied to the benefit of mankind, give that character any chance for permanent fame after death, it may be confidently hoped, that Mr. Legge will, in the opinion of poſterity, be entitled to one of the firſt places among the WORTHIES of the preſent age.

ANECDOTE.

By another Hand.

IT is a juſt remark, no matter who made it, that the wiſeſt and beſt men are ſooneſt forgotten. Every man's experience muſt furniſh him with inſtances of this kind, and it has been recently exemplified in the little regard which has, been paid to the memory of the late Mr. Legge, who has ſcarce ever been mentioned ſince his death but for the ſake of ſome idle

pun

pun upon his name. Yet, though ſome perhaps might boaſt of more ſpecious and ornamental accompliſhments, yet few were poſſeſſed of more uſeful and reſpectable talents. Sir Robert Walpole, who was no bad judge of men, upon his early acquaintance with Mr. Legge, gave his opinion of him in very awkward, yet in very expreſſive terms. He obſerved, that *he never met with a man who had ſo little rubbiſh about him.* Mr. Legge's conduct juſtified this ſentiment of Sir Robert's; for in every department he filled, he appeared to be perfect maſter of his office, and was at once clear, ſolid, judicious, and conſiſtent. In ſhort, Mr. Legge throughout ſupported the character of a ſenſible and moderate ſtateſman, without being a tool to any party, or a ſlave to his own paſſions.

H.

Copies of the Declarations, Letters, and Memorials, which passed between England and France, in the Negotiation for Peace, in the Year 1761.

Declaration of their Pruſſian and Britannic Majeſties.

THEIR Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties touched with compaſſion when they reflect on the evils which have been occaſioned and muſt ſtill neceſſarily reſult from the war which has been kindled for ſome years paſt, would think themſelves wanting to the duties of

humanity, and particularly regardless of the interest they take in the preservation and welfare of their respective kingdoms and subjects, if they neglected to use proper measures towards checking the progress of this cruel pestilence, and to contribute towards the re-establishment of public tranquillity. It is with this view, and in order to ascertain the sincerity of their intentions in this respect, that their aforesaid Majesties have resolved to make the following declaration:

That they are ready to send Plenipotentiaries to any place which shall be judged most convenient, in order to treat, in conjunction, concerning a general and firm peace, with those whom the Belligerent powers shall think proper to authorize on their side, towards the accomplishment of so salutary an end.

I certify that the above declaration is the same which was dispatched to me by the Earl of Holdernesse and the Baron Kniphauzen, in the name, and on the part of their Britannic and Prussian majesties.

Given at the Castle of Ryswick, this 25th of November, 1759.

Signed L. D. de BRUNSWICK.

The Declaration of His Most Christian Majesty.

THE pacific dispositions which the Kings of England and Prussia expressed the last year, and which are conformable to the sentiments of all the Belligerent

Belligerent Powers, having met with ſome difficulties which have proved obſtacles to their ſucceſs, the Courts of France, Vienna, Peterſburg, Stockholm, and Warſaw, have unanimouſly agreed to invite thoſe of London and Berlin, to the renewal of a negotiation ſo expedient for the welfare of mankind, and which ought to intereſt all the powers at war in the cauſe of humanity.

With this view, and in order to proceed towards the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, they propoſe the meeting of a Congreſs, at which they think it will be convenient to admit, with the Plenipotentiaries of the principal Belligerent Powers, no other than thoſe of their allies. If the kings of England and Pruſſia adopt this meaſure, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Empreſs Queen, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the King of Sweden, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, propoſe the town of Auſburg, as the place of Congreſs, which they only point out as a town within the reach of all the parties intereſted, which by its ſituation ſeems to ſuit the convenience of all the States, and they will not oppoſe the choice of any other town in Germany, which their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties may deem more convenient.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Empreſs Queen, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Kings of Sweden and Poland, declare farther, that they have made choice of Plenipotentiaries, to whom they will commit their intereſts at the Congreſs, in expectation

 that

that the King of England, the King of Pruſſia, and their allies, will ſpeedily make choice of their reſpective miniſters, that the negotiation may not be retarded.

The ſincerity of this declaration, which the Courts of France, Vienna, Peterſburg, Stockholm, and Warſaw, have, out of regard to the general good, determined to make to the Courts of London and Berlin, gives them to hope that their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, will ſignify, by a ſpeedy anſwer, their ſentiments on a ſubject ſo eſſential to the peace and welfare of Europe.

By order, and in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Signed, the Duke de CHOISEUL.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE DE CHOISEUL TO MR. PITT.

SIR,

THE King my Maſter, acting in conformity with the ſentiments of his allies, in order, if poſſible, to procure the re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace, has authorized me to tranſmit to your Excellency the Memorial hereto annexed, which ſolely concerns the intereſts of France and England, with reſpect to the particular war between the two Crowns. The King has reaſon to hope, that the ſincere manner in which he propoſes to treat with his Britannic Majeſty, will baniſh all miſtruſt in the courſe of the negotiation if it

it takes place, and will induce his Britannic Majesty to make the King acquainted with his real sentiments, whether with regard to the continuance of war, or with respect to the conclusion of peace, as well as in relation to the principles on which they ought to proceed, in order to procure this blessing to the two nations.

I will add, that I am likewise authorised to assure your Excellency, that in relation to the war in which the King of Prussia is concerned, the allies of the King my Master are determined to treat of their interests in the future Congress, with the same frankness and sincerity, of which I can give your Excellency assurance on the part of France; and that, so as not to depart from what is due to their dignity, their situation, and the demands of justice, they will bring with them to the negotiation, all the acquiescence, which their humanity dictates for the general good of Europe.

The King, my Master, and his Allies, do not doubt but that they shall find the heart of his Britannic Majesty and his Allies, impressed with the same sentiments. I esteem it a happiness that my office makes me the instrument of conveying such favourable sentiments, which give me an opportunity of assuring your Excellency, with what distinguished consideration I have the honour to be, &c.

Memorial of the Christian King.

THE Moſt Chriſtian King wiſhes that the ſeparate peace of France with England could be united with the general peace of Europe, which his Majeſty moſt ſincerely deſires to eſtabliſh; but as the nature of the objects which have occaſioned the war between France and England, is totally foreign from the diſputes in Germany, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has thought it neceſſary to agree with his Britannic Majeſty on the principal articles which may form the baſis of their ſeparate negotiations, in order to accelerate as much as poſſible, the general concluſion of the peace.

The beſt method to accompliſh the end propoſed, is to remove thoſe intricacies which might prove obſtacles to its ſucceſs. In the buſineſs of peace, the diſputes of nations concerning their reciprocal conqueſts, the different opinions with reſpect to the utility of particular conqueſts, and the compenſations for reſtitutions, generally form matter of embarraſſment at a negotiation of peace. As it is natural for each nation, with regard to theſe different points, to endeavour the acquiſition of all poſſible advantages, intereſt and diſtruſt occaſion oppoſitions and produce delays. To obviate theſe inconveniencies, and to teſtify the ſincerity of his proceedings in the courſe of the negotiation of peace with England, the Moſt Chriſtian King propoſes to agree with his Britannic Majeſty,

Majeſty, that, with reſpect to the particular war of France and England, the two Crowns ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of what they have conquered from each other, and that the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand on the 1ſt of September, in the year 1761, in the Eaſt Indies, on the 1ſt of July in the ſame year, in the Weſt Indies and in Africa; and on the 1ſt of May following in Europe, ſhall be the poſition which ſhall ſerve as a baſis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers. Which ſhews that the Moſt Chriſtian King, in order to ſet an example of humanity, and to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity, will make a ſacrifice of thoſe reſtitutions which he has a right to claim, at the ſame time that he will maintain thoſe acquiſitions which he has gained from England during the courſe of the war.

Nevertheleſs as his Britannic Majeſty may think that the periods propoſed of the 1ſt of September, July, and May, are either too near or too diſtant for the intereſts of the Britiſh Crown, or that his Britannic Majeſty may judge it proper to make compenſation for the whole, or for part of the reciprocal conqueſts of the two Crowns, the Moſt Chriſtian King will readily enter into negotiation with his Britannic Majeſty in relation to theſe two objects, when he ſhall know his ſentiments concerning them; the principal view of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being to teſtify not only to England, but to the whole world, his

his ſincere diſpoſition to remove all impediments which might defer the ſalutary object of peace.

The Moſt Chriſtian King expects, that the diſpoſition of his Britannic Majeſty will be correſpondent, and that he will, with equal ſincerity, anſwer all the articles contained in this Memorial, in which the two Powers are ſo eſſentially intereſted.

Theſe pieces were dated the 26th of March, 1761.

MR. PITT'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF CHOISEUL.

SIR, *London, 8th April,* 1761.

THE King my Maſter has authorized me to tranſmit to your Excellency, with all the diſpatch which was found poſſible, the Memorial hereto annexed, in anſwer to that of the 26th of the laſt month, made by the order, and in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſolely concerning the intereſts of England and France, relative to the particular war between the two Crowns, which was accompanied by a letter from your Excellency of the ſame date, tranſmitted to me by M. the Prince Galitzin.

His Majeſty has publiſhed his real ſentiments, with regard to the ſalutary buſineſs of peace, with the ſincerity which his Chriſtian Majeſty deſires, and of which he himſelf ſet the example; the King my Maſter, on his part, deſires nothing more than, by the ſincerity of his conduct, to remove all diſtruſt in courſe of the negotiation.

I will

I will likewiſe acquaint your Excellency, that the King learnt with great ſatisfaction, that your Excellency was authorized to give aſſurance that, in relation to the war which concerns the King of Pruſſia, the allies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty are determined to treat with the ſame openneſs and ſincerity as the Court of France, and that they will bring with them, to the negotiation at the future Congreſs, all the acquieſcence which their unanimity dictates for the general good of Europe.

I muſt add that, with regard to the war which concerns the King of Pruſſia, as well as with reſpect to the other allies of the King my Maſter, his Majeſty, always conſtant in fulfilling the engagements of his crown with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, can never fail to ſupport their reſpective intereſts, whether in the courſe of the negotiation, (which may God proſper) or in the continuance of the war, (if contrary to all expectation this misfortune ſhould be unavoidable) with the cordiality and efficacy of a ſincere and faithful ally.

As to what remains, it is ſuperfluous to mention to what degree his Majeſty wiſhes for this ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of the general peace in Germany, after the diſtinguiſhed proof his Majeſty has given, in ſo readily conſenting to the propoſition of ſo diſtant a place as the town of Augſburg for the meeting of the Congreſs.

Such are the ſincere and upright intentions of the King my Maſter for the re-eſtabliſhment of the

public tranquillity. I think myſelf happy in having the charge of conveying ſuch ſentiments, and of having an opportunity of aſſuring your Excellency of the diſtinguiſhed regard with which I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed W. PITT.

The Memorial of his Britannic Majesty, of the 8th of April, 1761.

HIS Britannic Majeſty, equally deſirous with the Moſt Chriſtian King, that the ſeparate Peace of England and France could be united with the general peace, for which the King of Great Britain is ſo ſincerely intereſted, that, in regard to this point, he even means that the conteſts which might ariſe between the two Crowns concerning their particular differences, ſhould not occaſion the leaſt delay to the ſpeedy concluſion of ſo ſalutary a work as the general peace of Germany; and his Britannic Majeſty is the more confirmed in this ſentiment, dictated by humanity towards ſo many nations, that he feels in all its extent the propoſition which the Moſt Chriſtian King eſtabliſhes as a fundamental principle; that the nature of the objects which have occaſioned the war between England and France, is totally foreign from the diſputes in Germany.

In conſequence of this inconteſtible principle, the King of Great Britain entirely adopts the ſentiment of his Moſt Christian Majeſty, that it is neceſſary to agree

agree between the two Crowns on ſome principal articles, which may form the baſis of their particular negotiations, in order the more to accelerate the concluſion of a general peace.

The King of Great Britain equally agrees in general to the propoſition which the Moſt Chriſtian King has made with an openneſs, in which his Britannic Majeſty will concur throughout the courſe of the negotiation; that is to ſay, that, in relation to the particular war between England and France, 1. The two Crowns ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of what they have conquered, one from the other. 2. That the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand at certain periods, ſhall be the poſition to ſerve as a baſis for the treaty which may be negotiated the two Powers.

With regard to the firſt branch of the aforeſaid propoſition, his Britannic Majeſty takes pleaſure in doing juſtice to the magnanimity of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who, from motives of humanity, determines to ſacrifice to the love of peace, the reſtitution which he thinks he has a right to claim, maintaining at the ſame time what he has conquered from England during the courſe of the war.

With reſpect to the ſecond head of the aforeſaid propoſition, concerning the reciprocal conqueſts made by the two Crowns, one upon another; that is to ſay, That the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand at the reſpective periods aſſigned for the different quarters of the globe, ſhall ſerve as a baſis for the

ſaid

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARA

ſaid treaty, the King of Great Britain again acknowledges with ſatisfaction the candour which is manifeſted on the part of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in this article, by obviating, as he has done, the extreme difficulties, and by anticipating the indiſpenſable objections, which could not but ariſe on ſuch a ſubject; it being in fact ſelf-evident, that expeditions at ſea requiring preparations of long ſtanding, and depending on navigations which are uncertain, as well as on the concurrence of ſeaſons, in places which are often too diſtant for orders relative to their execution to be adapted to the common viciſſitudes of negotiations, which for the moſt part are ſubject to diſappointments and delays, and are always fluctuating and precarious: from whence it neceſſarily reſults, that the nature of ſuch operations is by no means ſuſceptible, without prejudice to the party who employs them, of any other epochas, than thoſe which have reference to the day of ſigning the treaty of peace.

Neverthelefs as this conſideration, as well as that which reſpects the compenſations (if ſuch ſhall be found proper to be made between the two Crowns) on account of their reciprocal conqueſts, comprehend the moſt intereſting and capital articles of the treaty, and as it is upon theſe two deciſive objects, that the Moſt Chriſtian King voluntarily offers to enter into a negotiation; the King of Great Britain, deſiring to concur effectually with the favourable diſpo-

dispositions of the Most Christian King, in order to remove all impediments which might defer the salutary object of peace, his Britannic Majesty declares that he is ready on his part to enter upon the proposed negotiation with speed and sincerity. And more authentically to demonstrate to what extent the sincerity of his conduct proceeds, his Britannic Majesty declares farther, that he should be glad to see some person at London sufficiently authorized by a power from the Most Christian King, to enter upon this subject with the British Ministers, in regard to the several articles contained in the Letter of the D. de Choiseul of the 26th of March 1761, to the Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty, which points are so essentially interesting to the two powers.

By the order, and in the name of the King of Great Britain my Master.

Signed W. PITT.

LETTER FROM THE D. DE CHOISEUL TO MR. PITT.

SIR, *Versailles, 19th April,* 1761.

I made the King my Master acquainted with the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 8th instant, as well as with the Memorial thereto annexed.

His Majesty has remarked with real pleasure the conformity of his Britannic Majesty's sentiments with his own, in regard to the sincere and open conduct which it becomes two such great powers to observe in the negotiation of a peace.

The King has not delayed, Sir, the nomination of an Ambaſſador to repreſent him at the Congreſs at Augſburg. His Majeſty has made choice of the Count de Choiſeul, at preſent his Ambaſſador at Vienna, and he will repair to the town appointed, at the beginning of July, in the expectation which we entertain here, that his Britannic Majeſty will ſend his Ambaſſador thither at the ſame time.

The King has commanded me, Sir, to obſerve on this occaſion to your Excellency, in anſwer to the declaration contained in your letter, that his Majeſty, as conſtant as any other power, in fulfilling the engagements he has made with the allies, with the moſt ſcrupulous punctuality, will continue, with that fidelity which is conſiſtent with the integrity and dignity of his character, to make his cauſe common with theirs, whether in the negotiation for the peace of Germany, or in the continuance of the war, if to the misfortune of mankind, the favourable diſpoſitions in which the Belligerent Powers are at preſent ſhould not be attended with the ſucceſs which is ſo earneſtly deſired.

I ought not, on this occaſion, to omit informing your Excellency with what concern the King would ſee himſelf obliged to continue ſuch a deſtructive war, after having entertained a confidence that all the parties were intereſted in putting a ſtop to the calamities it occaſions.

As to what relates to the war in particular between France and England, I have annexed to this letter

a Memorial in reply to that of your Excellency. We cannot be too zealous in explaining the upright intentions of our Maſters, in order to remove, at the beginning of this intereſting negotiation, thoſe miſunderſtandings which often augment, inſtead of leſſening the delay.

You are a Miniſter, Sir, too enlightened not to approve of this principle.

I have the honour to be, with moſt diſtinguiſhed regard, &c.

Signed Le Duc de CHOISEUL.

MEMORIAL OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY OF THE 19TH APRIL, 1761.

THE Moſt Chriſtian King perceives with ſatisfaction, that his Britannic Majeſty agrees that the nature of the objects which have occaſioned the war between France and England is totally foreign from the diſputes which have given riſe to the war in Germany; it is in conſequence of this principle that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty offered the King of England to treat concerning the preliminaries relative to the particular intereſts of the two Crowns; but in making that propoſition, the King of France did not underſtand, as the beginning of the Memorial of London of the 8th of April ſeems to intimate, that the peace of Germany could take place, without the differences between France and England being adjuſted,

justed. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ſufficient confidence in his Allies to be certain that they will neither conclude a peace nor a treaty without his conſent. He did not underſtand therefore, that the peace of Germany could be concluded diſtinctly from that of France and England, and he only propoſed to the King of England to ſeparate the diſcuſſion of the two wars, in order to bring about a general peace for all parties.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renews the propoſition which he cauſed to be made in the firſt Memorial, that the two Powers ſhould remain in *ſtatu quo* with regard to their poſſeſſions and conqueſts according to the periods ſtated in the ſaid Memorial; but his Majeſty obſerves, that the baſis of the propoſition is neceſſarily connected with the epochas propoſed; for it is eaſy to conceive that ſuch events may happen on either ſide, as may abſolutely prevent an acquieſcence to the *uti poſſidetis*, if the epochas are diſtant; and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has the more reaſon to recal the whole propoſition, if the King of England does not acquieſce to the epochas annexed to it, ſince no one can doubt but that thoſe periods were propoſed at a time when they were not advantageous to France.

It is certain that the reciprocal conqueſts cannot be aſcertained but on the day of ſigning the peace; but it is no leſs certain, that it is impoſſible to fix the baſis of a negotiation for peace, otherwiſe than according

according to the ſituation in which the Belligerent parties ſtood at ſuch or ſuch a period of the war. This is the light in which the King of France underſtood the propoſition which he made to the King of England; and it is upon this principle, if his Britannic Majeſty adopts it, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will ſend a Miniſter to London with credentials, and charged with full power ſufficient to treat with the Miniſters of the King of Great Britain, either with reſpect to the ground of the diſpute, or in regard to the compenſations proper to be made to the two Crowns, as well as concerning the intereſts of their colonies and their commerce. The diſpoſition of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to put an end to the miſeries of war, which divides the two nations under their government, is equal to that of his Britannic Majeſty; but as the zeal on both ſides ſhould be alike, at the ſame time that the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall ſend M. Buſſy to London, he hopes that the King of Great Britain will ſend an Engliſh Miniſter to France, to treat concerning the ſame objects with his Miniſtry. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty expects the anſwer of his Britannic Majeſty on the contents of this Memorial, in order to expedite and receive the reciprocal and neceſſary paſſports.

By the order and in the name of the King my Maſter.

Signed Le Duc de CHOISEUL.

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL

Mr. Pitt's Letter to the Duke de Choiseul.

Monsieur,

Whitehall, 28th *April*, 1761.

I HAVE laid before the King my maſter the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me the 19th of this month, as alſo the Memorial which was annexed to it.

His Majeſty ſincerely wiſhes to maintain an entire conformity of ſentiments with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in relation to the uniform and direct method which it is proper to purſue in a Negotiation equally delicate and important.

The King underſtands, Sir, with pleaſure, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has made choice of the Count de Choiſeul to repreſent him at the Congreſs at Augſburg, and that that Ambaſſador will repair to the deſtined town at the beginning of July; and the King has charged me to inform your Excellency, that he has nominated the Earl of Egremont, Lord Viſcount Stormont, and Sir Joſeph York, to repreſent him at the ſaid Congreſs, and that his Ambaſſadors will likewiſe repair to Augſburg at the beginning of July.

It becomes me, on this ſubject, to acquaint your Excellency, that the regret of the King my maſter would not be leſs than that of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to ſee the war continued in Germany, which is deſtructive to ſo many nations.

I annex

I annex to this letter a Memorial, in anſwer to that of your Excellency of the 19th inſtant, in relation to the war in particular between Great Britain and France. It is true, Sir, the principle of removing miſunderſtandings in buſineſs upon all occaſions, cannot be too highly approved; therefore it cannot eſcape the obſervation of your Excellency, that at the beginning of an accommodation, unexpected alterations naturally have the effect of involving the overtures in obſcurity and uncertainty, rather than of introducing that perſpicuity and confidence, ſo indiſpenſable in a Negotiation between two ſuch great Powers. As the natural remedy againſt inconveniencies of this nature ſeems to be the preſence of reciprocal Miniſters, who, treating by word of mouth, may give an explanation immediately on ſtarting of a doubt, your Excellency will ſee by the Memorial hereto annexed, the diſpoſition of his Majeſty in this reſpect.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed regard, &c.

Signed W. PITT.

THE MEMORIAL OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, OF THE 28th OF APRIL, 1761.

THE King of Great Britain, always influenced by the ſame deſire of putting an end to the miſeries of the war, which is unhappily kindled between Great Britain and France, has with pleaſure concurred in every meaſure which tends to remove the ob-

ſtacles which impede ſo ſalutary a work. It is with this view, that his Britannic Majeſty will readily ſend Mr. Stanley to France, in the quality of his Miniſter, at the ſame time that the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall ſend Mr. Buſſy to London.

As to what remains, his Majeſty does not find by the Memorial of the 26th of laſt month, made in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that the ground of the propoſition therein contained, concerning the reciprocal conqueſts, is neceſſarily connected with the periods propoſed; quite on the contrary; it is expreſsly about thoſe very periods that the Moſt Chriſtian King offers to enter into a Negotiation. Theſe are the expreſs words: *Neverthele∫s, as his Maje∫ty may think that the propo∫ed periods of September, July, and May, may be either too near or too di∫tant for the intere∫ts of the Briti∫h Crown, or that his Britannic Maje∫ty ∫hould think proper that compen∫ation ∫hould be made for the whole or part of the reciprocal conque∫ts of the two Crowns; upon the∫e two points, the Mo∫t Chri∫tian King will readily enter into a Negotiation with his Britannic Maje∫ty, when he ∫hall be acquainted with his intentions.*

It was in conſequence of an offer ſo clearly expreſſed, and not capable of miſconſtruction, that his Britannic Majeſty reſolved to declare, that he was ready on his part to enter, with ſpeed and ſincerity, upon the propoſed Negotiation. The King of Great Britain, perſevering in his intentions, renews

news his former declaration; and his Britannic Majesty, to leave no doubt with regard to his inclinations, has forwarded the paſſport hereto annexed, and will be glad to receive one immediately in return from the Court of France, that, by means of a treaty by word of mouth, as well with reſpect to the grounds of the diſpute, as in relation to the epochs, as alſo in regard to the compenſation which may be agreed on between the two Crowns, they may be better able on both ſides to clear up doubts, and remove all ambiguities from the Negotiation, which, in order to be effectual, ſhould be conducted on both ſides with ſincerity, preciſion, and expedition.

By the order, and in the name of the King, my maſter,

Signed W. PITT.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE DE CHOISEUL TO MR. PITT.

SIR,

THE King, my Maſter, entirely adopts the principle advanced in the letter with which your Excellency honoured me on the 28th of laſt Month, as likewiſe in the Memorial thereto annexed, with reſpect to the neceſſity of diſpatching reſpective Miniſters, in order to elucidate a number of difficulties, which it is impoſſible to obviate by letters and memorials. I ſhould nevertheleſs have been proud of the honour of negotiating ſo important an affair perſonally with your Excellency. No one has a

 higher

higher confidence than myſelf in the integrity and the uncommon talents which your Excellency poſſeſſes, and I do preſume, that the intentions of the Kings, our Maſters, being at once determined on peace, the ſagacity of your Excellency, joined to my zeal for ſo precious a bleſſing, would have ſmoothed all difficulties; but as our employs neceſſarily keep us at a diſtance from a perſonal Negotiation, M. de Buſſy, who is uſed to tranſact buſineſs with me, will ſupply, near your Excellency, the deſire I have of concurring in the ſalutary views of peace, which ſeem to animate all the Belligerent powers. I entreat your excellency to grant him your favour, and I am certain that he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to deſerve it.

Your Excellency will ſee by my private letter, to which his Majeſty's paſſports for Mr. Stanley are annexed, ſome precautionary arrangements, which I propoſe to be ſettled, in order to prevent the inconveniencies which might ariſe on the firſt diſpatch of of the reſpective Miniſters.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed Le Duc de CHOISEUL.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE DUKE DE CHOISEUL TO MR. PITT, OF THE 4TH MAY, 1761.

I HAVE received the paſſport of the King of Great Britain, which your Excellency did me the honour

honour to ſend for M. Buſſy, in the quality of Miniſter of the King, my Maſter; and I ſend you in return his Majeſty's paſſport for Mr. Stanley, whom his Britannic Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint in order to come to this Court in the ſame capacity. I think it my duty, on this occaſion, Sir, to make obſervations, which ſeem to me neceſſary to warrant the execution of the commiſſions of thoſe two Miniſters.

1. The King thinks, that his Britannic Majeſty will judge it convenient that the two Miniſters ſhould be charged with full power from the reſpective Courts to uſe upon occaſion.

2. That the two Miniſters ſhould each of them have Letters of Credence from the Kings, their Maſters, which they ſhall deliver to the reſpective Secretaries of State only; that is to ſay, in France, to the Miniſter and Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs; and in England, to the Miniſter and Secretary of State for the Southern Department.

3. As his Majeſty's intention is, that the Engliſh Miniſter ſhall enjoy the ſame privilege in France, as if the two Courts were in the midſt of peace, as well with regard to the common intercourſe of life, as in maintaining a correſpondence with the Court of England and the other Courts of Europe, and laſtly, for the diſpatch of his couriers, and with reſpect to all the prerogatives and franchiſes in general incident

his character; his Majesty relies, that M. Bussy will absolutely enjoy the same rights, prerogatives, franchises, and liberties, at London; it being understood nevertheless, that when one or the other are about to dispatch their couriers to their own or any other Court, they shall be obliged to require a passport from the Secretary of State in that department, which shall not be refused to them, any more than the necessary vessel to transport their couriers from France to England, and from England to France.

4. We desire to know when Mr. Stanley will be ready to leave London in order to repair to Calais, in order to direct M. Bussy's journey, so that he may repair to Calais at the same time, to be transported to England in the same vessel which brings Mr. Stanley over, if that is agreeable to the Court of Great Britain: if not, the King will keep a vessel, in the Port of Calais, which shall transport M. Bussy to England, in which case it will be proper to know what kind of vessel his Britannic Majesty will chuse to bring Mr. Stanley to Calais.

I believe your Excellency will find these observations proper, and that you will send me your answer as soon as possible.

Mr. Pitt's Answer to the Duke de Choiseul, of the 11th May, 1761.

Sir,

THE King my Master has learnt with real satisfaction, by the letter which your Excellency did me

me the honour to write of the 4th of this month, that the ſentiments of the moſt Chriſtian King are conformable to thoſe of his Majeſty with reſpect to the mutual diſpatch of the Miniſters from the two Courts.

I hope your Excellency will be perſuaded, that I have a lively ſenſe of the value of thoſe obliging ſentiments with which you have been pleaſed to honour me, and that, conſcious as I am of your ſuperior qualities, which have engaged the approbation of every Court, I perceive in its full extent how flattering a circumſtance it would have been for me to have had the honour of treating perſonally with your Excellency upon ſo intereſting an object, and to have ſhared with you, in point of zeal for the proſperous conduct of the Peace, the ſatisfaction of co-operating more immediately to give the people aſſurance of the effects of the ſalutary diſpoſitions of the Kings our Maſters. I ſhall nevertheleſs take real pleaſure, upon all occaſions, to pay the reſpect due to M. Buſſy's character, as well as to his merit; and I can aſſure you, Sir, that the happineſs which that Miniſter has had, of being uſed to tranſact buſineſs with your Excellency, is an additional circumſtance which cannot but intereſt me extremely in his behalf.

I am perſuaded that Mr. Stanley, who is deſcended from an illuſtrious family, and who entertains noble ſentiments, will uſe all his endeavours to merit the honour

honour of your Excellency's esteem, and he wishes to be recommended to your favour.

You will see, Sir, by my private letter, the reflections which have occurred in relation to the precautionary arrangements, which your Excellency proposed to settle, and I hope that no farther impediments will remain on this subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed W. PITT.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. PITT TO THE DUKE DE CHOISEUL, OF THE 11TH MAY, 1761.

SIR,

I HAVE received the three passports, which your Excellency has done me the honour to transmit for Mr. Stanley, in quality of Minister from the King my Master, and I in return transmit to you a second, which his Majesty has granted for the vessel which the Most Christian King shall think proper to order for transporting M. Bussy into England; and I annex the order to the Officers of the customs, for the free importation of the effects and baggage of the said Minister.

As to what relates, Sir, to the observations which you thought yourself obliged to make, to warrant the execution of the commission of those two ministers, it is with great satisfaction I assure your Excellency, that the King, in conformity with the sentiments of his Most Christian Majesty, is of opinion,

1. That

1. That the two minifters fhould be charged with ample power from the Kings their mafters, to make ufe of as occafion fhall offer.

2. That the two minifters ought, each of them to have letters of credence from their Majefties, which they fhall not need to deliver but to the Secretaries of the refpective ftates, in the manner fpecified by your Excellency.

3. It is the intention of his Majefty, that M. Buffy fhould abfolutely enjoy in England, the fame rights, prerogatives, and franchifes, and liberties, as if the two Courts were in the midft of peace, and which Mr. Stanley, in purfuance of the intention of his Moft Chriftian Majefty, is to enjoy in France; and as to the difpatch of couriers, as well as every thing elfe which concerns the two minifters, the tenor of the third article of obfervations relative to this head, fhall be obferved in every refpect.

As to what remains, concerning the time of the departure of their croffing the fea, the king is of opinion, that in order to obviate all difficulties, Mr. Stanley and M. Buffy may refpectively repair to Dover and Calais, to crofs the fea each of them in a veffel appertaining to their own nation, which the Kings their Mafters fhall keep ready for that purpofe in the two ports aforefaid. It is in confidence of this difpofition, that I am obliged to acquaint your Excellency, that the King will difpatch Mr. Stanley from London, fo that he may reach Dover on the

23d of this month, unlefs we learn that a time fo near at hand fhould be inconvenient to the court of France; and the King, my Mafter relies, with full confidence, in M. Buffy's repairing to Calais on the aforefaid day, that the two minifters may crofs the fea without delay, as far as the circumftances of wind and navigation will permit them. I will add to your Excellency, that Mr. Stanley will make ufe of a packet-boat from Dover, and that M. Buffy may crofs from Calais to England in whatever veffel his Moft Chriftian Majefty fhall judge convenient.

I flatter myfelf that your Excellency will find that thefe arrangements will equally facilitate the method of the two minifters repairing to their reciprocal deftinations without inconvenience.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed W. PITT.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER, OF THE 17TH JUNE, 1761.

Mr. STANLEY having reprefented by his letter of the 8th of June, that the D. de Choifeul, in the courfe of their conferences, had agreed, *That the epochs muft ftill remain a matter of negotiation, but that his Excellency neverthelefs was of opinion, that in the prefent ftate of that affair, according to the natural and ufual courfe of things, his Moft Chriftian Majefty having already named the firft of September, July, and May, his Britannic Majefty fhould proceed, either by accepting*

accepting of those days, or by naming others more agreeable to his intentions, which were probably regulated by preparations and designs of which the court of France was ignorant; that this method appeared to him more likely to expedite the business than the making of reiterated propositions on their part, which could only be grounded on mere conjecture. It is upon this footing, that, in order to make a return to the above invitation on the part of France, as well as in consequence of his Majesty's having accepted the proposition of the said court of the 26th March last, his Majesty offers to agree with the Most Christian King, that the first day of July, September and November following, shall respectively be the different periods or epochs, to fix the *Uti Possidetis* which France has proposed to make the basis of the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers. All other conquests made beyond these periods shall be mutually restored. But as his Majesty is of opinion that epochs which have no reference to the actual signature of something obligatory between the two Crowns, must necessarily be only a vain illusion, void of use or reality; or that it might even happen that in the end they may prove the source of intricate disputes, and dangerous and captious altercations; and the King having no other view but to concur with the upright intentions of his Most Christian Majesty, in accelerating and confirming the blessings of peace to both nations, his Majesty only

only offers to agree to aforefaid epoch, on the two following conditions:

1. That every thing which fhall be happily adjufted between the two crowns, in relation to their particular war, fhall be made obligatory, final, and conclufive, independent of the negotiation at Augfburg, which is to compofe and terminate the difputes of Germany, and to re-eftablifh a general peace.

2. That the faid definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France fhall be concluded, figned and ratified, or preliminary articles to that end, between this and the firft of Auguft next.

The reftitution of the prizes taken at fea, fhall be regulated according to the refpective terms which are ufual for different parts of the globe; which terms are to be computed from the day of the fignature of the faid definitive treaty, or of preliminary articles of peace, in cafe a ratification enfues.

The King defiring farther to facilitate the falutary work of peace, as far as reafon and juftice will admit, declares moreover, that with regard to Belle-Ifle, his Majefty will agree, in the faid future treaty, to enter into compenfation for that important conqueft.

With regard to farther compenfations for any part of the other conquefts made by the crown of Great Britain, his Majefty referves himfelf, till he fhall learn what are the Moft Chriftian King's defires in that refpect, which when he fhall know, his Majefty will open himfelf with perfect fincerity and good faith.

THE

THE FRENCH MEMORIAL OF PROPOSITIONS, 15TH JULY, 1761.

THE negotiations of peace entered upon between France and England, have proved that the Sovereigns sincerely wish to re-establish that union and amity, so agreeable to humanity, between the two crowns; and the resolution in which the King concurs, in conjunction with his Britannic Majesty, to terminate by a precise and durable treaty, the differences which have occasioned the present war, has determined his Majesty, always maintaining the spirit and letter of the declaration of the 26th March last, in relation to the means of procuring peace, to explain more precisely by this memorial, the conditions, which appear to him most proper to accomplish the desirable end which influences him as well as the King of England.

But the King declares at the same time, that he entrusts this proposition with the King of Great Britain, that if it should not be accepted by his Britannic Majesty, or should not serve as a basis for the negotiation of the future peace, the Court of London shall in no circumstances take advantage of it, the said proposition made in confidence to the King of Great Britain having no other object than the accelerating of a negotiation in which the two crowns are so much interested.

The *Uti Possidetis* expressed in the declaration of the 26th March, is adopted on both sides; it would be

be difficult for either party to reject it; for though it was not expressed, it is properly according to what they possess only either lawfully or by conquest, that the parties can negotiate together concerning peace, and the compensations requisite for that purpose.

The periods of the *Statu Quo*, which form the second essential article in the declaration of the 26th March, and which have remained in negotiation between the two Courts, have not yet been settled.

The Court of France has proposed the epochs of May, July and September; that of England has proposed the epochs of July, September and November. That question will be determined without farther negotiation, if the scheme of the following treaty is adopted by the Court of London, for then all the epochs will be valid, as that of the peace will unite the sentiments and opinions of the two Kings.

It is the compensations therefore which will determine the epochs and the peace, and it is to settle them that his Majesty proposes the following articles to the King of Great Britain.

ARTICLE I. The King cedes and guaranties Canada to the King of England, such as it has been and in right ought to be possessed by France, without restriction, and without the liberty of returning upon any pretence whatever against this cession and guaranty,

ſanty, and without interrupting the crown of England in the entire poſſeſſion of Canada.

Art. II. The King in making over his full right of ſovereignty over Canada to the King of England, annexes four conditions to the ceſſion. Firſt, that the free exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion ſhall be maintained there, and that the King of England will give the moſt preciſe and effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic ſubjects may, as heretofore, make public profeſſion of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman Church.

Secondly, That the French inhabitants or others, who have been ſubjects of the King in Canada, may retire into the French colonies with all poſſible freedom and ſecurity; that they may be allowed to ſell their effects, and to tranſport their property as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, on any pretence whatever (except for debt;) and the Engliſh government ſhall engage to procure them the means of tranſportation at as little expence as poſſible.

Thirdly, That the limits of Canada, with regard to Louſiana, ſhall be clearly and firmly eſtabliſhed, as well as thoſe of Louſiana and Virginia, in ſuch manner, that after the execution of peace, there may be no more difficulties between the two nations, with reſpect to Canada, or the other poſſeſſions of England.

[M. Buſſy has a memorial on the ſubject of the limits of Louſiana, which gives him power to come to

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to a final treaty on that article with the miniſtry of his Britannic Majeſty.]

Fourthly, That the liberty of fiſhing, and of drying their cod-fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, may be confirmed to the French as heretofore: and as this confirmation would be illuſory, if the French veſſels had not a ſhelter in thoſe parts appertaining to their nation, the King of Great Britain, in conſideration of the guaranty of his new conqueſts, ſhall reſtore Iſle Royal, or Cape Breton, to be enjoyed by France in entire ſovereignty. It is agreed, to fix a value on this reſtitution, that France ſhall not, under any denomination whatever, erect any fortifications on the iſland, and ſhall not confine herſelf to maintain civil eſtabliſhment there, and the port for the convenience of the fiſhing veſſels landing there.

Art. III. France ſhall reſtore to England the iſland of Minorca, and Fort St. Philip, in the ſame condition it was in when conquered by the King's forces, together with the artillery belonging to England, which was in the fort at the time of taking the iſland.

Art. IV. In conſideration of this reſtitution, England, in her turn, ſhall reſtore to France the iſland of Guadaloupe and Marigalante; and thoſe two iſlands ſhall be ceded in the ſame condition they were in at the time they were conquered by the arms of England.

Art.

Art. V. The iſlands called neuter, are Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tabago. The two firſt are occupied by the Carribees, under the protection of France, according to the treaty of 1660: they ſhall remain in the condition they have been ſince that treaty.

The Crown of England has not yet ſhewn any title, which gives them a right over the two laſt; nevertheleſs, it ſhall be a matter of negotiation between the two Crowns, either that the four iſlands ſhall remain abſolutely neuter, or that the two poſſeſſed by the Carribees alone ſhall be declared neuter; and that England ſhall enter into poſſeſſion, as ſovereign, over the iſland of Tabago, in the ſame manner as France over that of St. Lucia, ſaving, at all times, the right of a third perſon, with whom the two crowns will explain themſelves, if ſuch a right exiſts.

Art. VI. It would be advantageous for the companies of the two nations in the Eaſt-Indies, to abſtain for ever from all military views and conqueſts, to reſtrain themſelves, and mutually to aſſiſt each other in the buſineſs of commerce, which more properly belongs to them. The preciſe ſituation in which the two nations ſtand, is not known in France; wherefore the King, in order to confine himſelf, in that reſpect, to the object moſt uſeful, both for the preſent and hereafter, to the two companies, propoſes to the King of England the treaty concluded

 between

between Sieurs Godeheu and Saunders, as a basis for the re-establishment of the peace of Asia.

ART. VII. The colonies of South America, in possession of the French, necessarily require negroes to cultivate them; the French settlements of Senegal and Goree supplied the wants of the French colonies in this respect. England, in keeping those settlements, would prejudice France, without procuring any positive advantages for herself; and the union which the two Sovereigns so sincerely wish to establish between the two crowns, leaves no room to suppose that the court of London has any such intentions of mischief. Nevertheless, France, with a view to the blessings of peace, offers England the choice of the possessions of Senegal or Goree, meaning that one or the other possession shall be restored and guarantied to the King by his Britannic Majesty.

ART. VIII. The island of Belle-Isle and the fortress conquered by the arms of England, shall be restored to France, together with the artillery therein at the time of conquest.

ART. IX. In consideration of the 8th article to be granted by England, the King will cause his forces in Germany to evacuate the Landgraviate of Hesse, the county of Hanau, as well as the town, which shall not be occupied by the troops of either power, leaving the navigation of the Maine free, and those parts of the Electorate of Hanover occupied by the

French

French troops; and these evacuations shall be precreded by a suspension of arms between the two crowns, which suspension of arms shall take place from the day of the ratification of the preliminaries, or the article of the definitive treaty, not only in Germany, but in all parts of the World where France and England are at war.

Art. X. As the King is under an engagement with the Empress Queen, to stipulate nothing in his treaty of peace with England which may be disadvantageous to her Imperial Majesty, and as it was foreseen that, in case of a suspension between the French and British forces, the German troops in the pay of England might join those of the King of Prussia against the Austrian Armies, the King, faithful to his engagements with his allies, and very far from intending to settle any thing to her prejudice, proposes to the King of England, that it may be agreed between them, that his Britannic Majesty will undertake that no part of the forces which compose Prince Ferdinand's army of his Prussian Majesty, or act offensively against the Empress Queen or her allies; and in like manner, no French forces, under any pretence, shall join the Imperial army, or serve against the allies of Great Britain. To ascertain these positions, it shall be farther concluded, that after these evacuations, the army of the Upper Rhine, commanded by Marshal Broglio, shall retire towards the Maine, the Necker, and the Rhine,

 occupying

occupying Franckfort; and that of the Lower Rhine, commanded by Marſhal Soubiſe, ſhall, on the other ſide, retire towards the Rhine, occupying Weſel and Guelders.

The countries belonging to the King of Pruſſia, on the Lower Rhine, have been conquered, and are actually governed in the name of the Empreſs Queen: the King would not undertake to evacuate them without the conſent of her Imperial Majeſty, and before the ſucceſs of the Negotiations at the Congreſs at Augſburg, which is to reſtore Peace between the Empreſs and the King of Pruſſia; but as it would be diſadvantageous to the two Crowns to maintain a conſiderable body of national forces in Germany, which, in time of peace, would remain in abſolute inactivity, and, by the Conventions of the Treaty, would become uſeleſs in every reſpect to the Allies of France and England, the King undertakes, that, from the time that his Britannic Majeſty do recal the Engliſh whom he has ſent to his army in Germany, he will cauſe double the number of French forces in his Majeſty's army on the Upper and Lower Rhine to return to France, ſo that no French troops ſhall continue in thoſe parts, but in proportion to thoſe which the King of England ſhall keep in pay.

ART. XI. If before the execution of the treaty, one of the two powers ſhould make any conqueſts, in whatever part of the world it be, they ſhall be reſtored

ſtored without heſitation, and without requiring any recompenſe.

ART. XII. The captures made at ſea by England before the declaration of the war, are objects of legal reſtitution, and which the King will willingly ſubmit to the juſtice of the King of England and the Engliſh tribunals; in fact, ſubjects, who under the faith of treaties, the law of nations, and in time of peace, follow their trade and navigation, cannot without juſtice become ſufferers by the miſunderſtandings ſubſiſting in the cabinets of the two Courts, before they have any intimation of it. Declarations of war are eſtabliſhed by the law of nations, for no other purpoſe but to make public to the people the conteſts between their ſovereigns, and to give them warning, that their perſons and fortunes are in danger of an enemy. Unleſs ſuch declaration is agreed upon, there can be no public ſecurity; every individual would be in danger, or in fear, every moment that he ſtepped beyond the limits of his own country. If theſe principles are inconteſtible, nothing remains but to examine the date of the declaration of war, between the two crowns, and the date of the captures; all that has been taken prior to the declaration, cannot be adjuged lawful prize, without overthrowing the moſt ſalutary laws; it will be in vain to alledge that the French began hoſtilities, and that the captures were taken by way of reprizal. What connection can there be between

ſuppoſed hoſtilities offered at Fort Duqueſne, and the capture of trading veſſels in the ſouth part of America? Theſe hoſtilities are the motives for the declaration of war; but the effects of that declaration is made public; and it would be unjuſt to make individuals ſuſtain a loſs, who are totally ignorant of the facts and circumſtances of a latent hoſtility in a corner of the world which has occaſioned a general war between the two nations.

This argument is deemed unanſwerable in France; and it is on this footing that the king challenges the right of nations, to the end that ſome expedient may be agreed upon in the future treaty as a recompenſe for the captures made upon his ſubjects previous to the declaration of war, without entering into any diſcuſſion about repriſals, which ſhould be forgotten when the two Courts draw near to an agreement. France conſults nothing but the intereſt of the individuals who have been ſufferers, and does not pretend to include the King's ſhips taken before the declaration in the ſettlement of the captures, as the loſs of King's ſhips may be conſidered as a conſequence of the motives of the war.

Art. XIII. Though, during the courſe of the preſent war, the article of former treaties which guaranty the ſucceſſion to the throne of Great Britain, according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, has not been infringed, nevertheleſs the King is well diſpoſed to comprize that guaranty in the future treaty, if the King of England, deſires it.

Art.

Art. XIV. The prisoners made on each side, as well by sea as land, shall be set at liberty, and sent home without ransom, immediately on the ratification of the peace.

His Britannic Majesty will readily perceive, that these articles are not drawn in the form of a treaty; they are only offered to him as articles explained in their full extent, which elucidate the sentiments of France, and put the two crowns in a condition to treat upon certain and distinct objects.

The private Memorial of France, of 15th July, 1761, relating to Spain.

[This is the private memorial referred to, in the third note to Chap. XX.]

AS it is essential, and agreeable to the desire of France and England, that the projected Treaty of Peace should serve as a basis for a solid reconciliation between the two Crowns, which may not be liable to be interrupted by the interests of a third Power, and the engagements which either one or the other may have entered into previous to their reconciliation, he proposes that the King of Spain shall be invited to guaranty the future Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the King of Great Britain. This Guaranty will obviate all present and future inconveniences with regard to the solidity of the Peace.

The King will not disguise from his Majesty, that the differences of Spain with England fill him with apprehensions,

apprehenſions, and give him room to fear, that, if they are not adjuſted, they will occaſion a freſh war in Europe and America. The King of Spain has communicated to his Majeſty the three articles which remain to be diſcuſſed between his Crown and the Crown of Britain; which are,

1. The reſtitution of ſome captures which have been made during the preſent war upon the Spaniſh Flag.

2. The privilege for the Spaniſh nation to fiſh upon the Banks of Newfoundland.

3. The demolition of the Engliſh ſettlements made upon the Spaniſh territories in the Bay of Honduras.

Theſe three articles may be eaſily adjuſted agreeable to the equity of the two nations; and the King earneſtly wiſhes, that ſome accommodations may be thought on, to the ſatisfaction of the Spaniſh and Engliſh nations, with regard to theſe articles; but he cannot diſguiſe from England the danger he apprehends, and of which he muſt neceſſarily partake, if theſe objects, which ſeem nearly to concern his Catholic Majeſty, ſhould be the occaſion of a War. His Majeſty therefore deems it a principal point of conſideration in concluding a firm and advantageous Peace, that, at the ſame time that deſirable point ſhall be concluded between France and England, his Britannic Majeſty ſhould terminate his differences with Spain, and agree to invite his Catholic Majeſty to guaranty the Treaty which is to reconcile

(pray

(pray Heaven for ever) his Majeſty and the King of England.

As to what remain, his Majeſty does not intimate his apprehenſion in this reſpect to the Court of London, but with the moſt ſincere and upright intentions to obviate every impediment which may ariſe hereafter to diſturb the union of the French and Engliſh nations; and he deſires his Britannic Majeſty, whom he ſuppoſes influenced by the ſame good wiſhes, freely to communicate his ſentiments on ſo eſſential an object.

Mr. Bussy's Note to Mr. Pitt.

SINCE the Memorial of the propoſitions from France was formed, and at the inſtant that the courier was ready to ſet out for London, the King received the conſent of the Empreſs Queen to ſeparate peace with England, but upon two conditions:

1. To keep poſſeſſion of the countries belonging to the King of Pruſſia.

2. That it ſhall be ſtipulated, that the King of Great Britain, neither in his capacity of King or Elector, ſhall afford any ſuccour, either in troops, or of any kind whatever, to the King of Pruſſia; and that his Britannic Majeſty will undertake that the Hanoverian, Heſſian, Brunſwickian, and other Auxiliaries in alliance with Hanover, ſhall not join the forces of the King of Pruſſia, in like manner as France ſhall engage, on her part, not to yield ſuccour

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cour of any kind to the Empreſs Queen nor her Allies.

Both theſe conditions appear ſo natural and equitable in themſelves, that his Majeſty could not do otherwiſe than acquieſce in them, and he hopes that the King of Great Britain will be ready to adopt them.

Mr. Pitt's Letter to Mr. Bussy, 24th July, 1761.

Sir,

HAVING explained myſelf, in our conference yeſterday, with reſpect to certain engagements of France with Spain, relative to the diſputes of the latter crown with Great Britain, of which your Court never informed us, but at the very inſtant of making, as ſhe has done, her firſt propoſitions for the ſeparate peace of the two crowns; and as you have deſired, for the ſake of greater punctuality, to take a note of what paſſed between us upon ſo weighty a ſubject, I here repeat, Sir, by his Majeſty's order, the ſame declaration, word for word, which I made to you yeſterday, and again anticipate you with reſpect to the moſt ſincere ſentiments of friendſhip and real regard on the part of his Majeſty towards the Catholic King, in every particular conſiſtent with reaſon and juſtice. It is my duty to declare farther to you in plain terms, in the name of his Majeſty, that he will not ſuffer the diſputes with Spain to be blended, in any manner whatever, in the negotiation of peace between the two crowns: to which I muſt add, that it will be conſidered as an affront to his

his Majeſty's dignity, and as a thing incompatible with the ſincerity of the negotiation, to make farther mention of ſuch a circumſtance.

Moreover, it is expected that France WILL NOT, at any time, PRESUME a right of intermeddling in ſuch diſputes between Great Britain and Spain.

Theſe Conſiderations, ſo juſt and indiſpenſible, have determined his Majeſty to order me to return you the memorial which occaſions this, as wholly inadmiſſible.

I likewiſe return you, Sir, as totally inadmiſſible, the memorial relative to the King of Pruſſia, as implying an attempt upon the honour of Great Britain, and the fidelity with which his Majeſty will always fulfill his engagements with his allies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed W. PITT.

THE ANSWER OF THE BRITISH COURT TO MEMORIAL OF THE FRENCH PROPOSITIONS, 29TH JULY, 1761.

HIS Britannic Majeſty will never recede from the entire and total ceſſion on the part of France, without any new limits, or any exceptions whatever, of all Canada and its appurtenances; and his Majeſty will never relax, with regard to the full and complete ceſſion on the Part of France, the Iſle of Cape Breton, and of all the other Iſlands in the Gulph or in the River St. Lawrence, with the right of

of fiſhing, which is inſeparably incident to the poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid Coaſts, and of the Canals or Streights which lead to them.

2. With reſpect to fixing the limits of Louſiana, with regard to Canada, or the Engliſh poſſeſſions ſituate on the Ohio, as alſo on the coaſt of Virginia, it can never be allowed that whatever does not belong to Canada ſhall appertain to Louſiana, nor that the boundaries of the laſt province ſhould extend to Virginia, or to the Britiſh poſſeſſions on the borders of the Ohio; the nations and countries which lie intermediate, and which form the true barrier between the aforeſaid provinces, not being proper, on any account, to be directly or by neceſſary conſequence ceded to France, even admitting them to be included in the limits of Louſiana.

3. Senegal with all its rights and dependencies upon the river which bears its name, ſhall be ceded to Great Britain in the moſt full and ample manner; as alſo the Iſland of Goree, ſo eſſentially connected with Senegal.

4. Dunkirk ſhall be reduced to the condition in which it ought to have been after the treaty of Utrecht, without which no peace can be concluded; and upon that condition only can his Majeſty ever conſent to enter on the conſideration of the demand which France has made, viz. The reſtitution of the privilege granted by the thirteenth article of the ſaid treaty, with certain limitations and under certain

certain reftrictions, for the fubjects of France to Fifh and dry their fifh on part of the banks of Newfoundland.

5. Though the titles by which the kingdom of Great Britain has, on many occafions, maintained its right to the Iflands of St. Lucia and Tabago, have never been refuted; and though his Majefty by force of arms has acquired poffeffion of St. Dominica, and of the French colony eftablifhed before the commencement of the war; neverthefs his Majefty, from that principle of moderation which is fo becoming to kings, will confent to an equal partition of the four Iflands, commonly called the Neutral Iflands, which partition fhall be regulated in the enfuing treaty.

6. The Ifland of Minorca fhall be immediately reftored in the condition it was at the time of its being taken, together with the artillery, &c. appertaining to that Ifland.

7. France fhall immediately reftore and evacuate the conquefts fhe has made over his Majefty's Allies in Germany; that is to fay, of all the ftates and countries appertaining to the Landgrave of Heffe, to the Duke of Brunfwick, and to the Electorate of Hanover, as alfo of Wefel, and of all the places and territories belonging to the King of Pruffia, in poffeffion of the arms of France. In a word, France fhall make a general evacuation of all her conquefts, on the fide of Heffe, Weftphalia, and its countries.

8. The

8. The King of Great Britain on his part, agrees to ſurrender to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. 1. The important conqueſt of Belle-Iſle. 2. His Majeſty likewiſe conſents to ſurrender to the moſt Chriſtian King the opulent iſland of Guadaloupe, with that of Marigalante.

9. The treaty concluded between Meſſrs. Saunders and Godeheu, cannot be admitted as the baſis of the re-eſtabliſhment of the peace in Aſia, becauſe that proviſional treaty has had no conſequences, and becauſe thoſe proviſions are by no means applicable to the preſent ſtate of affairs in the Indies, by the final reduction of the poſſeſſions and ſettlements of the French company in the Eaſt Indies; but as the perfect and final ſettlement with regard to that country can only be made in conformity to certain rights abſolutely appertaining to the Engliſh company, and as the King cannot juſtly diſpoſe of their rights without their conſent, it muſt neceſſarily be left to the companies of the two nations to adjuſt the terms of accommodation and reconciliation, according to thoſe rules of reaſon and juſtice, which the ſtate and circumſtances of their affairs may require, and mutually point out; provided nevertheleſs that thoſe conditions are not repugnant to the deſigns and equitable intentions of their Sovereigns for the peace and reconciliation of the two crowns.

10. The demand of the reſtitution of the captures at ſea before the declaration of war cannot be

be admitted; ſuch a claim not being founded on any particular convention, and by no means reſulting from the law of nations, as there is no principle more conteſtible than this, viz. that the abſolute right of all hoſtile operations does not reſult from a formal declaration of war, but from the hoſtilities which the aggreſſor has firſt offered.

11. As the indiſpenſible care which is due from his Majeſty to his people, and the juſt and invincible motives which concern the preſervation and ſecurity of his kingdoms, authorized by the moſt formal ſtipulations of ſolemn treaties (viz. thoſe of Radſtadt and the Barriere) and even by the expreſs and irrevocable conditions of the ceſſion of the Low Countries, will not allow France to retain poſſeſſion of Oſtend and Newport, the two places aforeſaid ſhall be evacuated without delay, by the French garriſons; it is for this reaſon declared that the reſtitutions ſpoken of in the preceding articles of this memorial, and particularly the convention which is to be framed and regulated with reſpect to the Indies, cannot take place till the aforeſaid evacuation of Oſtend and Newport ſhall be faithfully executed.

12. The ceſſation of arms between the two crowns ſhall be fixed and take place on the day of the ratification of the preliminaries, or of the definitive treaty, and all the articles relative to the ceſſation of hoſtilities, ſhall be ſettled and take place, according

...ORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI M...

to common uſage in ſuch caſes, and as the circumſtances in different parts of the world ſhall require.

13. His Majeſty having, from the firſt overtures made on the part of France, declared, that in caſe the ſeparate peace between the two crowns ſhould be concluded, his Majeſty would continue as an auxiliary, faithfully to aſſiſt the King of Pruſſia, with efficacy and good faith, in order to accompliſh the ſalutary purpoſe of a general pacification in Germany; it ſhall be free to Great Britain and France, to ſupport, as auxiliaries, their reſpective allies, in their particular conteſts for the recovery of Sileſia, purſuant to the reſpective engagements which thoſe crowns have entered into.

14. The priſoners taken on one ſide and the other, both by ſea and land, ſhall be releaſed in the uſual manner, ſaving the terms which may exiſt, by virtue of ſome cartel or ſome convention, which may have relation to this particular.

Theſe articles are not digeſted into the form, nor in the detail of articles of peace: but it is hoped, that, with regard to eſſential points, this memorial has that preciſion and perſpicuity which leaves nothing doubtful, and which evidently demonſtrates the ſincerity and perſeverance of his Majeſty's diſpoſition, with reſpect to his intentions and reſolutions for the accompliſhment of ſo great a bleſſing as that of an entire peace between the two crowns.

ULTIMATUM OF FRANCE IN REPLY TO THAT OF ENGLAND, OF 5TH OF AUGUST, 1761.

THE King renews the declaration which he made to his Britannic Majeſty, to the memorial of propoſitions for peace, which has been tranſmitted to Mr. Stanley, and to which the Court of England has given no anſwer, either by word of mouth or in writing: his Majeſty again declares, that if the negotiation entered into at Paris and at London, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the two crowns, has not the deſired ſucceſs, all the articles agreed to in that negotiation by France, cannot be repreſented, on any occaſion, as ſettled points, any more than the memorial of the month of March laſt, relative to the *Uti Poſſidetis*.

1. The King conſents to cede Canada to England in the moſt extenſive manner as ſpecified in the memorial of propoſitions; but his Majeſty will not recede from the conditions he has annexed to the ſame memorial relative to the Catholic Religion, and to the power, facility, and liberty of emigration for the ancient ſubjects of the King. With regard to the fiſhery in the Gulph of St. Laurence, the King means to maintain the immemorial right which his ſubjects have of fiſhing in the ſaid gulph, and of drying their fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland, as it was agreed by the treaty of Utrecht. As this privilege would be granted, in vain, if the French

 veſſels

veſſels had not ſome ſhelter appertaining to France in the gulph, his Majeſty propoſed to the King of Great Britain the reſtitution of the iſland of Cape Breton; he again propoſes, either that iſland, or St. John, or ſuch other port, without fortification, in the gulph, or within reach of the gulph, which may ſerve the French as a ſhelter, and ſecure to France the liberty of fiſhing, from whence his Majeſty has no intention to recede.

2. The King has in no part of his memorial of propoſitions, affirmed, that all which did not belong to Canada, appertained to Louiſiana; it is even difficult to conceive ſuch an aſſertion could be advanced. France, on the contrary, demands that the intermediate nations between Canada and Louiſiana, as alſo between Virginia and Louiſiana, ſhall be conſidered as neutral nations, independent of the ſovereignty of the two crowns, and ſerve as a barrier between them. If the Engliſh Miniſter would have attended to the inſtructions of Mr. Buſſy on this ſubject, he would have ſeen that France agreed with England as to this propoſition.

3. No anſwer has been given by England to the plain argument, That if Senegal cannot be enjoyed in ſecurity without Goree, England will make no great ſacrifice in keeping Goree, and reſtoring Senegal to France. Upon this article, Mr. Stanley has acquainted the D. de Choiſeul, that ſome expedients may be agreed on between the two crowns: in conſequence

ſequence of which, his Majeſty, out of regard to the bleſſing of peace, has authoriſed Mr. Buſſy to treat concerning theſe expedients with the Britiſh Miniſtry.

4. The court of London, when they mean to ſecure, in purſuance of his Majeſty's conſent, the conqueſts they pretend to maintain, readily rely on the memorial of *Uti Poſſidetis*; but they take no notice of that memorial when they advance claims at the expence of France. It cannot be denied, but that the ſtate of the town of Dunkirk is not included in the *Uti Poſſidetis*.

According to the treaty of Utrecht, the demolition of Dunkirk was not aſſented to, as a compenſation for the liberty of drying codfiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland; it is the ceſſion of Newfoundland, on the part of France, which is the ground of that compenſation: but the King, to teſtify to all Europe his ſincere deſire of peace, and to remove all obſtacles which the enemies to peace may throw in the way, authoriſes his Miniſter at London to negotiate concerning the ſtate of Dunkirk, ſo ſoon as a convenient port ſhall be agreed upon in the Gulph of St. Laurence, or within reach of the gulph, which ſhall be ceded to France, to ſerve as a ſhelter for her fiſhing veſſels.

5. France has refuted the title of England to the Antiles, which are pretended to be neutral: his Majeſty, nevertheleſs, from a principle of moderation, accepts of a partition of the ſaid iſlands; but ſuch

ſuch partition cannot take place but in the form ſpecified in the firſt memorial of the French propoſitions.

6. It ſeems as if England, by her propoſitions, offered the Iſland of Belleiſle as a compenſation for the iſland of Minorca: as France does not allow the importance of the conqueſt of Belleiſle, the two courts will retain their ſeveral opinions; England ſhall maintain her conqueſt, and France ſhall keep Minorca.

7. France is willing to evacuate, in conſideration of the reſtitution to be made by England of the iſland of Guadaloupe and of Marigalante, the countries belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the Duke of Brunſwick, and to the Electorate of Hanover, which are or ſhall be occupied by his Majeſty's forces, and of which the conqueſt is connected with the Britiſh war, ſince the rupture of the capitulation of Cloſter Seven, and which may be ſeparated from the war of the Empreſs-Queen with the King of Pruſſia.

But as to what concerns Weſel, Gueldres, and other countries in Weſtphalia belonging to the King of Pruſſia, which are actually in the poſſeſſion of the Empreſs-Queen, and where juſtice is adminiſtered in the name of her Imperial Majeſty, the King cannot ſtipulate to ſurrender the conqueſts of his allies; and ſuch an evacuation, neither in fact nor by right, can take place without the conſent of the Empreſs-Queen at the Congreſs at Augſburg; that

that congreſs being to aſſemble, in order to terminate the differences which have ariſen in the empire, and particularly thoſe which have occaſioned the war between her Imperial Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia.

8. The King accepts of theſe conditions; and in conſideration of the ceſſions made by France, in North America and Africa, as well as in regard to the ſettlement of Dunkirk, the reſtitution of the iſland of Guadaloupe and of Marigalante.

9. The French Eaſt India Company have fulfilled the conditions of the treaty made between Meſſrs. Godeheu and Saunders: that of England has not obſerved the ſame punctuality. However that may be, the King is willing to acquieſce in the 9th Article of the *Ultimatum* of England, in relation to Aſia.

10. The King perſiſts, with regard to the captures made before the war, in the contents of the 12th Article of the firſt propoſitions. M. Buſſy is authoriſed to deliver a memorial expreſsly on this ſubject; and every one is perſuaded in France, that this object neither can nor ought to break off the negotiation between the two crowns.

11. The Empreſs-Queen enjoys full ſovereignty in the towns of Oſtend and Newport; the King has only lent his forces to his ally, to ſecure thoſe places. England has no right to impoſe laws upon the King and the Empreſs, contrary to the will of the King and

and her Imperial Majeſty, who do not in the leaſt violate the treaties of the Houſe of Auſtria with the States General. As to what remains, his Majeſty readily declares, that his intention never was to keep poſſeſſion of the ſaid places after the eſtabliſhment of peace.

12. The 12th Article of the *Ultimatum* of England does not ſeem liable to any difficulties, while the terms of the intended ſuſpenſion ſhall be obſerved and maintained with ſincerity.

13. In anſwer to the declaration made by Mr. Stanley, that in caſe of a ſeparate peace between France and England, his Britannic Majeſty would conſtantly continue, in the capacity of an auxiliary, to aid his ally, the King of Pruſſia, with all his power, and with the utmoſt integrity, in order to accompliſh the happy iſſue of the war, and the pacification of Germany, the D. de Choiſeul, in the name of the King, his maſter, has declared to Mr. Stanley, that his Majeſty, with the ſame view to the general pacification, will alſo ſupport his faithful allies with all his forces, and to the utmoſt of his power, and will take every precaution which his approved ſincerity and integrity ſhall ſuggeſt to him, in order to prevent the ſeparate peace of France with England from being prejudicial to them.

It is in conſequence of theſe ſentiments, that the King, with the conſent of his allies, is willing to ſtipulate, that he will grant no ſuccour of any kind

to

to his allies for the continuance of their war against the King of Pruſſia; but his Majeſty neither can nor will enter into ſuch an engagement, unleſs his Britannic Majeſty will enter into the like agreement with reſpect to the King of Pruſſia.

The propoſition of leaving France at liberty to ſend forces into Sileſia, is unfavourable, from particular circumſtances, to the intereſts of the Empreſs, and conſequently inadmiſſible.

The King, therefore, perſiſts in the propoſitions contained in the 10th Article of his firſt memorial. All that can be negotiated with reſpect to theſe points, muſt be the liberty of affording ſuccours in money to the reſpective allies, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be poſitively aſcertained, that no power ſhall be at liberty to furniſh them any ſupplies of men, or warlike ſtores, under any denomination whatever.

14. The King accepts the 14th Article of the *Ultimatum* of England.

It is hoped that the court of Great Britain will allow the preciſion of the anſwers to their *Ultimatum*, as well as the readineſs with which the King endeavours, even to his prejudice, to uſe all means to bring about a reconciliation with the King of Great Britain.

When M. Buſſy preſented this *Ultimatum*, he accompanied it with the following Letter, in anſwer to that of Mr. Pitt, of the 24th of July.

MR.

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARAS

Mr. Bussy's Letter to Mr. Pitt, 5th August, 1761.

Sir,

I HAVE acquainted my court with the letter of the 24th of laſt month, with which your Excellency honoured me, on returning the memorial I laid before you, in relation to the intereſts of the court of Spain with reſpect to England, and the note which I thought it my duty to communicate, with regard to the intention of the King my maſter, concerning the neceſſary ſteps to put a ſtop to the hoſtilities in Germany.

The King, Sir, orders me to acquaint your Excellency, that as to what relates to the intereſt of the Catholic King, his Majeſty's precaution, expreſſed in the memorial which I remitted to you, is in conſequence of that ſincerity which he profeſſes conſtantly to adopt in the courſe of all his negotiations. The memorial which your Excellency has returned me, neither contains any menaces, nor any offer of mediation. No other ſentiment can be inferred from it, than that of the ſincere deſire which his Majeſty entertains, that the projected peace between France and England may be firm and durable. Moreover, the King refers himſelf to his Catholic Majeſty concerning the manner in which this memorial was received and remitted; but his Majeſty has charged me to declare to your Excellency,

that

that ſo long as Spain ſhall approve of it, his Majeſty WILL interfere with the intereſts of that crown, without deſiſting on account of a repulſe from the power who oppoſes his good offices.

With reſpect to the matter of the note, likewiſe returned by your Excellency, and which relates to the two neceſſary conditions of the propoſed expedient for evacuating the countries ſubdued by his Majeſty's arms, his Majeſty explains himſelf fully on that Article in the *Ultimatum*, in anſwer to that of the court of London. His Majeſty has ordered me to declare further to you in writing, that he will rather ſacrifice the power which God has given him, than conclude any thing with his enemies, which may be contrary to the engagements he has contracted, and that good faith in which he glories. If England will undertake to yield no ſuccour to the King of Pruſſia, the King will engage, on the other hand, to afford none to his allies in Germany. But his Majeſty will not adopt the liberty of ſuccouring his allies with a ſupply of men, becauſe he is ſenſible of the diſadvantage which the preſent ſituation of the armies might occaſion to the Empreſs-Queen. His Majeſty may ſtipulate not to act for the benefit of his allies, but he neither can nor will conſent to any condition which may be detrimental to them.

It remains for me to obſerve to your Excellency, how greatly my court was aſtoniſhed, as well at the ſtyle of the letter you wrote to me, as at the *Ultimatum*

Ultimatum of England. This ſtyle, which is ſo little conformable to the propoſitions of France, betrays the averſion of the court of London to peace. The King, who is very far from inſiſting on forms, when the happineſs of Europe is at ſtake, has uſed every endeavour, in the anſwer to the *Ultimatum*, which, without injury to the honour of his crown, were judged moſt effectual to recal the Britiſh court to ſentiments of pacification; your Excellency will judge, from the *Ultimatum* of France, that I am ordered to acquaint you with what facility the King, forgetting the imperative ſtyle, ſo unfit for negotiation, which England makes uſe of in her anſwers, enters into the views of the Britiſh court, and endeavours, by the ſacrifices he makes, to engage them to adopt the ſtipulations of a reaſonable peace.

If your Excellency is deſirous of having a conference with me on the ſubject of the *Ultimatum*, I will attend your commands, and I ſhall be very earneſt to teſtify the diſpoſition of my court, to make a happy iſſue of the negotiation on foot, as alſo the peculiar regard with which, &c.

(Signed) DE BUSSY.

NOTE DELIVERED BY THE COUNT DE FUENTES, THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON, TO MR. PITT.

THE Moſt Chriſtian King, who wiſhes to make the peace, concerning which he propoſed to treat with

with England, at once effectual and durable, entrusted his intentions with the King my master, expressing the pleasure with which he embraced that opportunity of acknowledging his sense of the reiterated offers which his Catholic Majesty had made both to Him and England, in order to facilitate a just and lasting reconciliation.

It is from these principles of sincerity, that the Most Christian King proposed to the King my master the guaranty of the treaty of peace, as a measure which might be equally convenient to France and England, and at the same time assured him of his sincere intentions with respect to the sacrifices he proposed to make, in order to restore tranquillity to to Europe, by an honourable and lasting peace.

Such a proceeding of his Most Christian Majesty could not but be highly acceptable to the King my master, who found it agreeable to his own sentiments, and to his desire of fulfilling on his part, with the most distinguished conformity, all the connections which unite them both by ties of blood and their mutual interest; and moreover, he perceived in the disposition of the King of France, that magnanimity and humanity which are natural to him, by his endeavours, on his side, to render the peace as permanent as the vicissitudes of human affairs will admit of.

It is with the same candour and sincerity, that the King my master expressed in confidence to the Most Christian

Chriſtian King, that he wiſhed his Britannic Majeſty had not made a difficulty of ſettling the guaranty, on account of the grievances of Spain with England, as he has all the reaſon to conclude that his Britannic Majeſty has the ſame good intentions to terminate them amicably, according to reaſon and juſtice.

The confidence which the King my maſter repoſed in France, gave that court room to teſtify to his Britannic Majeſty the ſincerity of their intentions for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, ſince, by propoſing the guaranty of Spain, they expreſſed their ſincere deſire of ſeeing the intereſts of Spain ſettled at the ſame time, which might one day re-kindle the flames of a new war, which at preſent they wiſh to extinguiſh.

If the intentions of the Moſt Chriſtian King and the King my maſter did not ſeem fraught with ſincerity, the King my maſter flatters himſelf, that his Britannic Majeſty will do him the juſtice to conſider his in that light, ſince, if they were founded on any other principle, his Catholic Majeſty, giving full ſcope to his greatneſs, would have ſpoken from himſelf, and as became his dignity.

I muſt not omit to inform you, that the King my maſter will learn with ſurpriſe, that the memorial of France could raiſe a ſentiment in the breaſt of his Britannic Majeſty, entirely oppoſite to the intentions of the two ſovereigns.

But

But his Catholic Majeſty will always be pleaſed, whenever he ſees that they make that progreſs which he has ever deſired, in the negotiation of peace, whether it be ſeparate between France and England, or general; as his ſincere wiſhes are to make it perpetual, by obviating every ſource which might hereafter unhappily renew the war.

For this reaſon, the King my maſter flatters himſelf, that his Britannic Majeſty, animated with the ſame ſentiments of humanity towards the public tranquillity, will expreſs the ſame intentions of terminating the diſputes of England with a power which has afforded ſuch reiterated proofs of her friendſhip, at the ſame time that it is propoſed to reſtore peace to all Europe in general.

MEMORIAL CONCERNING THE VESSELS TAKEN BEFORE THE WAR.

THE reclaim of the captures made by the Engliſh before the declaration of war, is founded on the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle.

It is not neceſſary to conteſt the principle, that the right of exerciſing hoſtilities does not always reſult from the formality of a declaration of war; but as it is impracticable for two princes, who make war on each other, to agree between them which is the aggreſſor with regard to the other, equity and humanity have dictated theſe precautions, that where an unforeſeen rupture happens ſuddenly, and without any previous declaration, foreign veſſels, which,

navigating

navigating under the ſecurity of peace and of treaties, happen at the time of the rupture to be in either of the reſpective ports, ſhall have time and full liberty to withdraw themſelves.

This wiſe proviſion, ſo agreeable to the rules of good faith, conſtitutes a part of the law of nations, and the article of the treaty which ſanctifies theſe precautions ought to be faithfully executed, notwithſtanding the breach of the other articles of the treaty, which is the natural conſequence of the war.

The courts of France and Great Britain uſed this ſalutary precaution in the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle; in the firſt, by the nineteenth article of the treaty of peace, and in the ſecond of the treaty of commerce: in the ſecond, by the third article, which renews and confirms the firſt.

If theſe treaties allow a protection to the reſpective ſubjects who may have ſhips in the ports of either of the powers, becauſe, having no opportunity of knowing that a rupture has fallen out, they failed under the ſecurity of peace, and under the faith of treaties; by a parity of reaſon, all the other ſubjects who are not inhabitants of the reſpective ports, who have ſhips at ſea, ſhould enjoy the ſame ſecurity for their veſſels, in whatever part of the ſea they ſhould be ſailing, otherwiſe it would follow, that the ſovereigns provide for the preſervation of one part of their ſubjects from the miſeries of a ſudden rupture, to which they expoſe the reſt, which is abſolutely repugnant

pugnant to the humanity of ſovereigns, and contrary to right reaſon.

It is upon this principle, that the King of France reſtored to England the Engliſh veſſels which were found in the ports of France, at the time of the rupture, or taken at ſea before the declaration of war.

If his Majeſty had not cauſed thoſe veſſels to be reſtored, his Britannic Majeſty might have alledged, that he retained the French veſſels by way of repriſals; but the punctuality of France in conforming to the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, and to the principles reſulting from thence, give England no pretence for refuſing to fulfil engagements which are reciprocal.

The court of France, therefore, does not doubt but that the court of England will agree to order the reſtitution of the ſhips taken by the Engliſh from the French, before the declaration of the war.

Mr. Pitt's last Letter to M. Bussy, dated the 15th of August, 1761.

Sir,

I MADE the King my maſter acquainted with the memorial, which, by order of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, you accompanied the *Ultimatum* of the court of France: his Majeſty perceives from theſe two pieces, with that regret with which the love of peace inſpires him, that the happy moment to put an end to ſo many miſeries is not yet come.

As to what relates to the ſtyle of the *Ultimatum* of England, in anſwer to the memorial of propoſitions from France, as likewiſe of the letter which I addreſſed to you by his Majeſty's order, upon returning the two papers relative to Spain and the King of Pruſſia, as totally inadmiſſible, the King orders me to acquaint you, Sir, that his Majeſty adheres both to the form and ſubſtance of thoſe two pieces, in which his dignity concurred with his juſtice and good faith, leaving all the world to judge which of the two courts have ſhewn an averſion to peace during the courſe of that negotiation; whether it be that court, which, from a principle of candour, not by way of aſſuming an imperative tone, has always endeavoured to give open anſwers, in order to ſhorten delays, by obviating miſunderſtandings, and to avoid the reproach of having acted deluſively even with an enemy; who, in the conditions of peace, ſo far from making an ill uſe of her proſperity, has not even inſiſted on all thoſe rights which the *Uti Poſſidetis*, and the memorial of France of the 26th March, gave her; who, moreover, propoſes, that after the concluſion of peace between the two crowns they ſhall reſpectively be at liberty, with regard to the conteſt concerning Sileſia, to fulfil the engagements they have contracted with their allies; it belongs, therefore, Sir, to Europe, to judge whether this is the court which has ſhewn an averſion to peace, or whether it is not that, which, after ſo many variations

and

and delays on her part, arbitrarily continues to inſiſt on objects in America which we have a right to by the *Uti poſſidetis*, and which would make a direct attempt on the eſſential rights of our conqueſts in Canada and its appurtenances in the Gulph of St. Laurence; which, in Germany, not only refuſes to give up her conqueſts, gained over his Majeſty's allies, as a juſt compenſation for the important reſtitutions with which his Majeſty is willing to accommodate France, but even pretends to impoſe an obligation on his Majeſty not to fulfil the engagements of his crown towards the King of Pruſſia; which, moreover, not ſatisfied with throwing ſo many inſuperable obſtacles in the way to peace, has not ſcrupled to interpoſe new perplexities in oppoſition to this precious bleſſing for which the nations ſigh, by intermixing, too late, matters ſo foreign to the preſent negotiation between the two crowns, as are the diſcuſſions between Great Britain and Spain.

Such Sir, being the conduct of the two courts, the King perceives with regret, that the peace ſo much deſired is far diſtant, and that at this very moment the court of France is willing to intruſt it to the uncertain fate of farther events.

If this is the intention of France, his Majeſty relies on the ſame Providence which has hitherto bleſſed his arms, and the ſincerity of his intentions towards peace; and hopes, that the courſe of events, accompliſhing what his Majeſty's moderation has in vain

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASVATI MAHAL

vain attempted, will recal the court of France to a more favourable difpofition.

Neverthelefs, Sir, although I am not at liberty to confer with you concerning the *Ultimatum* of your court feparately, yet if you defire, Sir, that we fhould have a conference on the two *Ultimatums* of our courts together, I will be at your command when you think proper, that I may have the honour to learn what you have to communicate to me with refpect to the intentions of your court.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. PITT.

M. Bussy's Answer to Mr. Pitt, dated the 16th of August, 1761.

Sir,

I RECEIVED the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 15th of this month. I will not undertake to difcufs the principal object of it, without fubmitting it to my court, whether it is proper to make a reply, and what that reply fhould be. I will confine myfelf, Sir, to affure, that I accept, with pleafure, the offer your Excellency makes me, of a conference on the fubject of the two *Ultimatums* of our courts; as you are out of town, and as I would not trefpafs on the moments you devote to the eftablifhment of your health, I refer myfelf to you entirely to appoint the day and hour when I may come to confer with you.

Nothing

Nothing can be more true than the aſſurance I make to you of the reſpectful attachment with which you have inſpired me, and with which I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DE BUSSY.

THE ANSWER OF THE BRITISH MINISTER TO THE ULTIMATUM OF FRANCE, DELIVERED TO M. BUSSY, ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1761.

THE Moſt Chriſtian King having repeatedly declared, in the *Ultimatum* of the court of France, remitted to Mr. Pitt by M. Buſſy, as well as in the memorial of the propoſitions of peace, which was remitted by the Duke de Choiſeul to Mr. Stanley, that if the negotiation entered upon between the two crowns, has not the deſired effect, all the articles conceded in that negotiation by France, cannot be conſidered in any caſe as points agreed upon, any more than the memorial of the month of March laſt, in relation to the *Uti poſſidetis*; the King declares, in return, that if the conceſſions his Majeſty has made to bring about peace, ſhould not be accepted by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the important reſtitutions offered to France, as well as the other circumſtances herein after expreſſed, cannot for the future be conſidered as given up.

ARTICLE I. The King will not deſert his claim to the entire and total ceſſion of all Canada and its dependencies, without any new limits or exceptions whatever;

whatever; and likewiſe inſiſts on the complete ceſſion of the iſlands of Cape Breton, and of the other iſlands in the gulph and river of St. Laurence.

Canada, according to the lines of its limits, traced by the Marquis de Vaudreuil himſelf, when that governor ſurrendered the ſaid province by capitulation to the Britiſh General Sir J. Amherſt, comprehends on one ſide the lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superieur; and the ſaid line drawn to the Red Lake, takes in, by a ſerpentine progreſs, the Ouabachi, as far as its junction with the Ohio, and from thence extends itſelf along the latter river as far incluſively as its influx into the Miſſiſſippi.

It is in conformity to this ſtate of the limits made by the French Governor, that the King claims the ceſſion of Canada, a province which the court of France moreover has offered anew by their *Ultimatum* to cede to his Britannic Majeſty, *in the moſt extenſive manner, as expreſſed in the memorial of propoſitions of peace, of the 13th of July.*

As to what concerns the public profeſſion and exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada, the new ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall be maintained in that privilege without interruption or moleſtation: and the French inhabitants, or others, who may have been ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King in Canada, ſhall have full liberty and power to ſell their effects, provided they diſpoſe of them to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and to tranſport

port their property, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained from their emigration under any pretence whatever; (unleſs in caſe of debt, or for breach of criminal laws;) it being always underſtood, that the time granted for the ſaid emigration ſhall be limited to the ſpace of one year, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. II. As to what reſpects the line to be drawn from Rio-Perdido, as contained in the note remitted by M. Buſſy of the 18th of this month, with regard to the limits of Louiſiana, his Majeſty is obliged to reject ſo unexpected a propoſition, as by no means admiſſible in two reſpects.

1. Becauſe the ſaid line, under colour of fixing the limits of Louiſiana, annexes vaſt countries to that province, which, with the commanding poſts and forts, the Marquis de Vaudreuil has, by the moſt ſolemn capitulation, inconteſtibly yielded into the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty, under the deſcription of Canada, and that conſequently, however contentious the pretenſions of the two crowns may have been before the war, and particularly with reſpect to the courſe of the Ohio, and the territories in that part, ſince the ſurrender of Canada, and the line of its limits has been traced, as aforeſaid, by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, all thoſe oppoſite titles are united, and become valid without contradiction, to confirm to Great Britain, with all the reſt of Canada,

nada, the possession of those countries on that part of the Ohio which have been heretofore contested.

2. The line proposed to fix the bounds of Louisiana cannot be admitted, because it would comprise in another part, on the side of the Carolinas, very extensive countries and numerous nations, who have always been reputed to be under the protection of the King, a right which his Majesty has no intention of renouncing; and then the King, for the advantage of peace, might consent to leave intermediate countries under the protection of Great Britain, and particularly the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chicasaws, the Chactaws, and another nation, situate between the British settlements and the Mississippi.

Art. III. The King refers to the third article of the *Ultimatum* of England, concerning the cession of Senegal and its dependencies, as well as the island of Goree, in the most ample manner, as expressed in the said article; and his Majesty renews the declaration which has been made by Mr. Stanley, that if the court of France would suggest any reasonable expedient to provide themselves with negroes, which may not be too detrimental to the interests of the British subjects in Africa, he will willingly enter upon a discussion of this subject.

Art. IV. The important privilege granted by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht, under certain limitations and restrictions, to the subjects of France, for fishing and drying their cod-fish on a certain part of

of the banks of Newfoundland, has not been refuſed by Great Britain, but connected with a reciprocal ſatisfaction on the part of France, with regard to the indiſpenſable object of Dunkirk, which the King has required, and ſtill requires: it is, therefore, on condition that the town and port of Dunkirk ſhall be put in the condition it ought to have been in by the laſt treaty of Aix la Chapelle, that his Majeſty conſents to renew to France the privilege of fiſhing and of drying their fiſh by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, upon the aforeſaid diſtrict of Newfoundland.

As to the demand which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has farther made, that his ſubjects may fiſh in the Gulph of St. Laurence, as alſo to have a port there *without fortifications*, and ſubject to the inſpection of England, as propoſed on the part of the D. de Choiſeuil, in his conferences with Mr. Stanley on that head, which port ſhould merely ſerve as a ſhelter to the fiſhing boats of the French nation which ſhall land there; the King, to manifeſt to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and to the whole world, the ſincerity of his intentions with regard to peace, will conſent,

1. To grant the French ſubjects the privilege of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Laurence, upon this expreſs condition, that is to ſay, That the ſaid French ſubjects ſhall abſtain from that particular fiſhery on all the coaſts appertaining to Great Britain, whether

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on the continent or on the iflands fituated in the faid Gulph of St. Laurence, which fifhery the proprietors only of the faid coafts have conftantly enjoyed and always exercifed; faving always the privilege granted by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht, to the fubjects of France, to fifh and dry their codfifh on a part fpecified on the banks of Newfoundland, which privilege is propofed to be renewed to France as aforefaid.

2. The King will confent to cede to his Majefty the ifle of St. Pierre with its ports, which ifle, with refpect to that part of Newfoundland fituate between the bay of Placentia, and the bay of La Fortune, ftands eaft fouth eaft, and its port opens to the north eaft, the interior part of which port is called *Bourgway*; the ifland of St. Pierre, which the King is willing to cede, is divided by a little ftreight from another ifland known by the name of *Maquelon*, or of *Michelon*, which lies to the north of the faid ifle of St. Pierre.

To the ceffion of the faid ifle, as above mentioned, his Majefty annexes four indifpenfable conditions.

1. That France, on no pretence, nor under any denomination whatever, fhall erect any fortifications, either in the faid ifle, or in its port, and that fhe fhall not keep any troops there, nor maintain any military eftablifhment whatever.

2. That

2. That the ſaid iſle and the ſaid port ſhall only ſerve as a ſhelter to the fiſhing veſſels of the French nation, and that France ſhall not ſuffer the veſſels of any other nation whatever to partake of the convenience of this ſhelter for the fiſhing boats.

3. That the poſſeſſion of the iſle of St. Pierre as aforeſaid, ſhall not be conſtituted in any caſe, to confer, tranſmit, or participate in any matter whatever the leaſt right or power of fiſhing or of drying codfiſh in any part of the coaſt of Newfoundland, beyond the diſtrict expreſsly ſtipulated and fixed for that purpoſe by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht, that is to ſay, *a Loco Cap Bonaviſta nuncupato, uſque ad extremitatem ejuſdem Inſulæ ſeptentrionalem, indeque ad Latus occidentale recurrendo uſque ad Lacum* Pointriche *appellatum.*

4. That in virtue of the ceſſion of the ſaid iſland as aforeſaid, an Engliſh commiſſary ſhall be allowed to reſide there, and the commander of the Britiſh ſquadron at Newfoundland ſhall be at liberty from time to time to inſpect the ſaid iſle and the ſaid port, to ſee that the ſtipulations above expreſſed are punctually obſerved.

Art. V. The propoſition of an alternative ſuggeſted by the court of France, in relation to the iſles of Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica, and St. Vincent, commonly called neutral iſlands, is by no means admiſſible. The King, however, from a principle of moderation, continues his inclination to

agree

agree to an equal partition of the ſaid four iſlands, to be aſcertained in the future treaty between the two crowns.

Art. VI. The King conſents to reſtore to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty,

1. The important conqueſt of Belle-iſle, with the artillery, &c. which was therein at the time of taking the ſaid iſland.

2. His Majeſty likewiſe agrees to reſtore to the moſt Chriſtian King the fertile and wealthy iſland of Guadaloupe, with that of Marigalante, with the artillery, &c. which was therein at the time of taking the ſaid iſlands.

Art. VII. The iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannic Majeſty, as likewiſe Fort St. Philip, in the condition it ſtood, and with the artillery therein, &c. at the time of taking the ſaid iſland and fort.

Art. VIII. As to what regards the reſtitution and evacuation of the conqueſts made by France over the King's allies in Germany, and particularly of Weſel and the other territories of the King of Pruſſia, his Majeſty perſiſts in his demand relative to that ſubject in the 7th article of the *Ultimatum* of England; it being always underſtood, that all the places belonging to his Majeſty's allies in Germany ſhall be reſtored, with the artillery, &c. found in them at the time of taking the ſaid places.

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ART. IX. With regard to the ſuccour to be afforded to the King of Pruſſia on the part of the Britiſh crown, as an auxiliary, after the concluſion of the ſeparate treaty between Great Britain and France, his Majeſty remains in the ſame inflexible reſolution which he declared at the firſt overture of the preſent negotiation, that he never will deſiſt from giving conſtant ſuccour to the King of Pruſſia, as an auxiliary, *with efficacy and good faith*, in order to attain the ſalutary end of a general pacification in Germany. With this view, his Majeſty, far from propoſing to leave France at liberty to ſend armies into Sileſia, *without being limited to the number ſtipulated in her actual engagements with the court of Vienna*, (a circumſtance not to be found in any part of the *Ultimatum* of England) has uniformly declared, as the thirteenth article of the ſaid *Ultimatum* profeſſes, that Great Britain and France ſhall be at liberty to ſupport their reſpective allies and auxiliaries, in their particular conteſt for the recovery of Sileſia, according to the engagements entered into by each crown.

The King declares at the ſame time, that his Majeſty has neither the intention nor the authority to take upon him to inhibit and forbid any foreign troops from entering into the ſervice and pay of the King of Pruſſia, however his Majeſty might be inclined to conſent not to furniſh, but by means of ſubſidy, thoſe ſupplies which Great Britain ſhall

judge

judge convenient to grant his Pruſſian Majeſty, in purſuance of her engagements.

Art. X. With regard to the captures made after the commencement of hoſtilities, and before the declaration of war, the King continues of opinion, that ſuch a demand on the part of France is neither juſt nor maintainable, according to the moſt incontestible principle of the rights of war and of nations.

Art. XI. Concerning the evacuations of Oſtend and Nieuport, the King cannot but refer to the moſt expreſs and irrevocable ſtipulation of the moſt ſolemn treaties expreſſed in the 11th article of the *Ultimatum* of Great Britain, as alſo to his declaration relative to that ſubject: and his Majeſty relies on the ſincerity of the declaration on the part of France: that is to to ſay, that *the intention of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty never was to keep poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid places after the return of peace.*

Art. XII. In regard to the ceſſation of hoſtilities, the King perſiſts, in every reſpect, in the ſame intentions, declared in the 12th article of the Britiſh *Ultimatum.*

Art. XIII. As to what concerns the French Eaſt India Company, he can only refer to the 9th article of the *Ultimatum* of England, with regard to which no diſagreement ſeems to ſubſiſt.

Art. XIV. As to the priſoners of war, the two Courts ſeem to agree, perfectly on that head.

The

The Court of France cannot but perceive from this anſwer, the ſincerity of his Majeſty's intentions, as well as the moderation which directs his Majeſty towards the means of reconciliation with the Moſt Chriſtian King.

Signed H. STANLEY.

THE LAST MEMORIAL OF FRANCE TO ENGLAND, DELIVERED TO MR. PITT, BY M. BUSSY ON THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER 1761.

THE King accepts the declaration of the King of England contained in the preamble of the anſwer, and renews that which he before made to his Majeſty on this head, in ſuch manner that it is concluded between the two Courts finally and without ambiguity, that if peace is not the reſult of the preſent negotiation, all that has been ſaid, written and negotiated between the two crowns, ſince the Memorial of the 26th of March incluſive, to the moment of the rupture, ſhall be void and of no effect, and ſhall not be brought as an argument in favour of either of the parties, in any future negotiation of peace.

ART. I. The King has declared in his firſt memorial, and in his *Ultimatum*, that he will cede and guaranty to England, the poſſeſſion of Canada, in the moſt ample manner; his Majeſty perſiſts in that offer, and without diſcuſſing the line of its limits marked in a map preſented by Mr. Stanley; as that line,

line, on which England refts its demand, is without doubt the moft extenfive bound which can be given to the ceffion, the King is willing to grant it.

His Majefty had annexed four conditions to his guaranty: it feems that England agrees to them; the King only conceives that the term of one year for the fale of the French effects and for the emigration is too fhort, and his Majefty defires that it may be agreed to extend the term of one year to eighteen months at leaft.

As the Court of England has added, to the firft article of their anfwer to the entire and total ceffion of Canada, as agreed betwen the two Courts, the word *Dependencies,* it is neceffary to give a fpecific explanation of this word, that the ceffion might not in the end occafion difficulties between the two courts with regard to the meaning of the word dependencies.

Art. II. The firft paragraph, with refpect to the limits of Louifiana, contained in the fecond article of the anfwer from England, is agreed to by France. The fecond paragraph is neither juft nor explicit, and it is finally propofed to exprefs in the following terms:

The intermediate favage nations between the lakes and the Miffiffippi, and within the line traced out, fhall be neuter and independent, under the protection of the King; and thofe without the line, on the fide of the English fhall be likewife neuter and independent, under the

the protection of the King of England. The English traders also shall be prohibited from going among the savage nations beyond the line on either side; but the said nations shall not be restrained in their freedom of commerce with the French and English, as they have exercised it heretofore.

ART. III. Although France is sensible how opposite it is to principles of conciliation, that the party which cedes should propose to the party who has conquered, and would maintain the cession of possessions which are not perfectly known, though there is no doubt but that the manner which England requires is liable to innumerable difficulties, nevertheless, the King, to testify his acquiescence in every expedient which may conciliate the two crowns, is willing to declare to England, that he will guaranty the possession of Senegal and Goree to that crown, provided England, on her part, will guaranty the possession of the settlements of Anamaboo and Akra, on the coast of Africa.

ART. IV. The fourth article of the answer includes a variety of objects, each of which requires a particular explanation.

England always endeavours to connect the liberty of fishing and drying the fish on part of the coast of Newfoundland, granted by the fifteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, with the 9th article of the same treaty, which stipulates the demolition of Dunkirk: it is given in answer to England for the fourth

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and laſt time, that thoſe two ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht have nothing in common between them, unleſs that they are both compriſed in the ſaid treaty; and that the conceſſion expreſſed in favour of the French in the thirteenth article of that treaty, is a compenſation for the ceſſion of Newfoundland and Annapolis Royal, made on the part of France to England by the twelfth and thirteenth articles of the ſame treaty.

But to the end that the two courts may clearly underſtand each other on this head, and for the furtherance of peace, the King agrees to demoliſh the works which have been made for the defence of the port of Dunkirk ſince the beginning of this war, to fill up the baſon which contains the ſhips of war, and to deſtroy the buildings belonging to the rope-yard: but at the ſame time, his Majeſty will leave the trading port, which will not receive a frigate, ſubſiſting for the good of England, as well as for the benefit of France. She will alſo undertake not to ſuffer any maritime military eſtabliſhment in that port: but the cunette ſhall be left ſtanding round the place for the ſalubrity of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

As to the fiſhery and the drying of fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, the King requires that the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht be confirmed by the preſent treaty.

Concerning

Concerning the condition propoſed by England, with reſpect to the liberty of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Laurence, France agrees, that beyond the port of Newfoundland, ſpecified by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, the French (unleſs in caſe of accidents) cannot land on the coaſts appertaining to the Engliſh in the gulph of St. Laurence, whether to dry their fiſh, or to ſpread their nets on the ſaid coaſts; but without theſe two exceptions, the French ſhall be at liberty to fiſh, without moleſtation, in all parts of the ſaid gulf of St. Laurence.

With reſpect to the ceſſion of the iſland of St. Pierre, the ſmallneſs of that iſland, and its ſituation near Plaiſance, make the King of opinion that ſuch a ſhelter ſhall be illuſory, and will rather ſerve to breed conqueſts between the two nations, than to procure the accommodations for the fiſhery of the French ſubjects.

The King had required the iſland of Cape Breton, or the iſland of St. John; his Majeſty had even reſtrained himſelf to the little iſland of Conceau, and now makes the ſame propoſition to his Britannic Majeſty; or if the King of England, for reaſons unknown to France, cannot agree to the ceſſion of of the iſle of Conceau, it is propoſed to add to the ceſſion of St. Pierre, the iſlands of *Maquelon* or *Michelon*, two iſlands, of which one, which is St. Pierre, is but three leagues wide, and Michelon but two. However inconſiderable theſe two ſettlements may

may be, which do not properly make one, the King will accept of them, and will even oblige himſelf, 1. That neither in one or the other iſland, or in that of Concéau, if England cedes the latter, there ſhall be any military eſtabliſhment; France will only maintain a guard of fifty men to enforce the police, which it will be neceſſary to maintain in thoſe iſlands.

2. As far as poſſible, conſidering the weak guard of the police, the King will prevent all foreign veſſels, even Engliſh, from landing at thoſe iſlands.

3. France does not pretend to fiſh and dry their fiſh on the coaſt of Newfoundland, but in purſuance of the ſtipulation of the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, provided it be underſtood that the French may fiſh and dry their fiſh on the coaſts of St. Pierre and Michelon.

4. Laſtly, the King allows, that an Engliſh commiſſary ſhall be reſident in the ſaid iſland, to be witneſs to the punctuality with which the ſtipulated condition of the treaty ſhall be obſerved.

Art. V. The partition of the four neutral iſlands muſt be ſpecified between the two courts in the preliminaries; France accepts the partition of thoſe iſlands propoſed by England, provided that St. Lucia be declared to make part of the partition to be regulated in favour of France.

Art. VI. The King, without entering into any

diſcuſſion

diſcuſſion of the ſixth article, agrees to this article as well as to the ſeventh.

Art. VIII. The King, with regard to the eighth article, refers to the ſeventh article of his *Ultimatum*. It is not in his Majeſty's power to evacuate countries which appertain to his ally, the Empreſs-Queen.

Art. IX. The ninth article of the anſwer of England requires ſome explanation, for it is worded in ſuch a manner as not to convey any preciſe meaning; it ſuppoſes reſpective engagements on the part of the King towards the Empreſs, and on the part of England towards the King of Pruſſia, to which the two courts are ſtrangers. France does not ſuppoſe that the King of England can hinder the allies of his crown, ſuch as the ſovereigns of Hanover, Caſſel, and Brunſwick, from joining their forces with thoſe of the King of Pruſſia; but without entering into a needleſs diſcuſſion, the King is reſolved, for the ſake of peace, to make the moſt important ſacrifices, and at the ſame time unalterably determined, to grant nothing in the future treaty of peace, which may be contrary to the ſtipulations he has entered into with his allies. It is with their conſent, and with mutual concert, that the King propoſes to England, in relation to the war in Weſtphalia, the tenth article of the memorial of his Majeſty's propoſitions, and the ſeventh and thirteenth articles of the French *Ultimatum*. The King abides

abides by these articles, in anſwer to the eighth and ninth articles of the anſwer of England; not refuſing, nevertheleſs, to treat of any freſh propoſitions which England may make on theſe heads, which ſhall be communicated to his allies, and to which his Majeſty will liſten, with the conſent of the Empreſs, if they are not contrary to his Majeſty's engagements with that princeſs.

Art. X. France is of opinion, that her propoſition in relation to the captures in which the King's ſubjects are intereſted, are ſo juſt, that ſhe abides by them, and refers to the twelfth article of his propoſitions on that head.

Art. XI. The King, after ſigning of the treaty, even of the preliminaries, will give a declaration under his hand, to the King of England, by which his Majeſty will declare, that his intention never was to bring the towns of Oſtend and Nieuport, under his dominion.

Art. XII. Provided that the terms of the ceſſation of hoſtilities may not be prejudicial to either crown, France will agree to them.

Art. XIII. France adopts the negotiation between the India Companies of the two nations, on condition, that the negotiation ſhall be concluded at the ſame time with that between the two crowns, and to that effect, each company ſhall enter upon their negotiation without delay, and ſhall name commiſſaries for that purpoſe.

Art.

Art. XIV. This article will meet with no difficulty.

The court of England will do juſtice to the conſiderable accommodations which the court of France has teſtified in this memorial, towards a reconciliation between the two crowns.

Mr. Stanley's Letter to the Duke de Choiseuil, of the 20th September, 1761.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, purſuant to the orders I received yeſterday from my court, that as the court of France has not agreed to accept the propoſitions contained in the laſt anſwer from the Britiſh court, the King my maſter has ordered me to requeſt a paſſport of you, to return to England; my court expects alſo, that M. Buſſy will, on his part, receive the ſame orders.

As the ſtate of war has no influence over the perſonal ſentiments of the King of England, with regard to their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, he is perſuaded that they will take part in the event of his marriage, and I have letters in my hands, by which he communicates that happy event to their Majeſties. I have the honour to ſend your Excellency the copies, and I take the liberty, Sir, to conſult your better intelligence, to inform myſelf of the moſt ſuitable manner of remitting theſe letters, in purſuance

pursuance of my credentials, and according to the established custom of your court.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed, H. STANLEY.

THE DUKE DE CHOISEUL'S ANSWER TO MR. STANLEY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1761.

SIR,

THE King has ordered me, Sir, to expedite the passports which are necessary for your return to England: you will find them annexed. M. Bussy had orders to demand an eclaircissment with respect to the last answer from England, and to return to France, if those eclaircissments were not favourable. They have certainly been otherwise, since your court has anticipated his return by your recal. However it be, Sir, his Majesty hopes that some more happy opportunity will produce more effectual inclinations to peace, and he has charged me to observe to you, that you may assure the King of England, that he will always find him disposed to renew the negotiation, and to consent to equitable conditions, which may establish a firm union between the two crowns.

The King most sincerely takes part in the marriage of the King of England; if you will send me the letters from his British Majesty, I will remit them to their Majesties.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed, Le Duc de CHOISEUL.

Extracts from the PAPERS *relative to the rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament. With Observations.*

I

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. SECRETARY PITT TO THE EARL OF BRISTOL, DATED WHITEHALL, 28TH JULY, 1761.

[This is the only extract of all Mr. Pitt's letters on the affairs of Spain, that was laid before Parliament.]

WITH regard to the ſtrange idea of the propoſed guaranty of Spain, mentioned in Mr. Stanley's diſpatches, as alſo with reſpect to the *engagements with Spain*, concerning our diſputes with that crown, which the *Duc de Choiſeul now avows to have been taken before the firſt overtures of France*, for the particular peace with England, and which conſequently had been from that time as diſingenuouſly ſuppreſſed as they were in the moment inſolently produced; the King's ſervants were unanimouſly of opinion to reject the thought of ſuffering thoſe diſputes to be mixed in the negotiation with France; and ſubmitted to his Majeſty, that a peremptory declaration, to that effect, ſhould be made to M. de Buſſy, giving that Miniſter withal clearly to underſtand, that it would

would be confidered here as offenfive to the dignity of the King, that farther mention fhould be made of fuch an idea, and that it is likewife underftood here, that France at no time has a right to meddle in fuch difcuffions between Great Britain and Spain.

[Thefe words have reference to another paper, which was not produced, but the words *engagements with Spain*, clearly point to the Family Compact, which about this time was fettled between the courts of Madrid and Verfailles.]

I am now to acquaint your Excellency, that M. de Buffy did not come to me till laft Thurfday morning, when, after delivering to me the fame memorial which Mr. Stanley had received from the Duc de Choifeul, and tranfmitted to me, he alfo gave me two fupplemental memorials of a moft extraordinary nature, copies whereof I fend your Excellency inclofed, together with a copy of my letter to that minifter, returning the two faid memorials, as totally inadmiffible.

With regard to the memorial relative to the difputes between England and Spain, that piece will beft fpeak its enormity, and the extreme offenfivenefs of the matter which it contains; at the fame time my letter, by order of the King, to M. de Buffy, fending back the faid memorial, will fufficiently convey to your Excellency the juft fenfations which fuch a paper has excited here in the breaft o every one to whom it was imparted.

It

It is the King's pleafure, therefore, that your Excellency fhould immediately communicate to M. Wall the above-mentioned memorial, together with my letter to M. de Buffy returning the fame: and in cafe the Spanifh Minifter fhall avow, that this ftrange piece has really been authorifed by the court of Madrid, your Excellency will remonftrate, with energy and firmnefs, the unexampled irregularity of fuch a proceeding on the part of Spain, not only ftill in amity with Great Britain (though difcuffions of difficulty unluckily engage the two courts), but whofe intercourfe has hitherto profeffed itfelf to be friendly, and whofe declared aims have all along feemed to point to an amicable adjuftment of the long fubfifting difputes relating to the coafts of Honduras, &c. by fome equitable regulation of the enjoyment of the privilege of cutting logwood by the fubjects of Great Britain. You will farther exprefs, with the utmoft ferioufnefs, to M. Wall, that nothing can equal the King's furprife and regret at a tranfaction fo unprecedented, except his Majefty's fteady purpofes, and immoveable determination, not to be diverted, by any confiderations, from that even tenor of conduct towards Spain, which his juft and conftant care of his people dictates, and which his royal wifdom and magnanimity have hitherto purfued.

On the one hand, then, his Majefty will by no means add facilities for the fatisfaction of that court, in confideration of any intimation, on the part of a hoftile

hoſtile power, of union of councils, or of preſent or future conjunctions; nor, on the other hand, will his Majeſty's equity and moderation ceaſe to diſpoſe his royal mind to the ſame reaſonable terms of accommodation with Spain, with regard to ſuch objects, and in ſuch manner, as the King, excited by inclination, and determined by ſyſtem, has *through the courſe of this negotiation*, invariably declared himſelf ready to embrace.

As to the three points mentioned in this memorial; Firſt, Concerning the reſtitution of prizes made againſt the flag of Spain, or ſuppoſed to have been taken in violation of the territory of that kingdom, it ſuffices to ſay, That the courts here inſtituted to take cognizance of all matters of ſuch a nature, are always open to the parties who think fit to ſeek redreſs in due courſe of juſtice; and it is ſuperfluous to obſerve, That the miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty are not a tribunal to which Great Britain allows an appeal.

Next, as to the ſtale and inadmiſſible pretenſions of the Biſcayans and Guiſpuſcoyans to fiſh at Newfoundland, on which important point your Excellency is already ſo fully inſtructed, you will *again*, [this word indiſputably alludes to the antecedent paper, which the Miniſter refuſed to lay before Parliament] on this occaſion, let M. Wall clearly underſtand, That this is a matter held ſacred; and that no conceſſion, on the part of his Majeſty, ſo deſtructive

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tive to this true and capital intereſt of Great Britain, will be yielded to Spain, however abetted and ſupported; and it is ſtill hoped, that prudence, as well as juſtice, will induce that court no longer to expect, as the price of an union which is at leaſt as much her intereſt as ours to maintain inviolate, a ſacrifice which can never be thought of.

Thirdly, with regard to diſputes relative to the logwood coaſts, the King will *ſtill* receive with pleaſure, agreeable to his Majeſty's *repeated* declarations to the court of Spain, any juſt overtures on the part of his Catholic Majeſty (provided they be not conveyed through the channel of France, by whoſe intervention the King will never treat of theſe diſputes), for amicably adjuſting the ſame, and for removing effectually every ſource of reaſonable complaint or diſpute on this head, by terminating to mutual ſatisfaction all things relating thereto, by a candid and equitable regulation.

After the above memorial of France, and the intimation therein, *little ſhort of a declaration of war in reverſion, and that not at a diſtance*, held out *in terrorem* on the part of France and Spain, M. Wall cannot wonder that your Excellency is ordered by his Majeſty, as you hereby are, to deſire *again*, in this conjuncture, a proper explanation with regard to the naval armaments that have been ſo long preparing in the various ports of Spain: and his Excellency cannot but himſelf be ſenſible how ſtrongly the,

the King is called upon, in the order of things, and from the indiſpenſable motives of what he owes to his crown and people, to expect that the court of Madrid will come to ſome explicit and categorical eclairciſſment with regard to the deſtination of her fleets, as well as with reſpect to her diſpoſitions to maintain and cultivate friendſhip and good correſpondence with Great Britain: and this meaſure is become the more highly neceſſary, as the emiſſaries and partizans of France here are not a little active in endeavouring to infuſe, particularly into people's minds in the city, for purpoſes too obvious to mention, that a rupture with Spain, in conjunction with France, is approaching.

Although in the courſe of this inſtruction to your Excellency, I could not, with ſuch an inſolent memorial from France before me, but proceed on the ſuppoſition, that, inſidious as that court is, ſhe could not dare to commit, in ſuch a manner, the name of his Catholic Majeſty, without being authoriſed thereto: I muſt not, however, conceal from your Excellency, that it is thought poſſible here, that the court of France, though not wholly unauthoriſed, may, with her uſual artifice in negotiation, have put much exaggeration into this matter; and in caſe, upon entering into remonſtrance on this affair, you ſhall perceive a diſpoſition in M. Wall to explain away and diſavow the authoriſation of Spain

to this offenſive tranſaction of France and to come to categorical and ſatisfactory declarations relatively to the final intentions of Spain, your Excellency will, with readineſs and your uſual addreſs, adapt yourſelf to ſo deſirable a circumſtance, and will open to the court of Madrid as handſome a retreat as may be, in caſe you perceive from the Spaniſh Miniſter, that they ſincerely wiſh to find one, and to remove, by an effectual ſatisfaction, the unfavourable impreſſions which this memorial of the court of France has juſtly and unavoidably made on the mind of his Majeſty.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF BRISTOL, TO MR. SECRETARY PITT, DATED SEGOVIA, AUGUST 31, RECEIVED SEPT. 11.

I MUST now acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your letter of the 24th of July to M. de Buſſy, together with copies of two memorials preſented by that miniſter, both of which performances you returned back as totally inadmiſſible.

A few hours after the meſſenger Ardouin, arrived at Segovia, I went to St. Ildephonſo, where I paſſed a conſiderable time with General Wall; and as I have had four other conferences with his Excellency ſince the firſt, I will ſet down, with the utmoſt preciſion in my power, all that has paſſed between us.

It

It was unneceſſary for me to communicate what related to the negotiations for peace with the court of Verſailles, as the Marquis Grimaldi had tranſmitted copies of that whole tranſaction; however, from my ſhewing a readineſs to give that mark of his Majeſty's confidence in the Spaniſh miniſtry, M. Wall told me, the Catholic King was truly ſenſible of his Majeſty's great attention towards Spain, and was convinced the diſtance of England from hence occaſioned this court's not receiving the earlieſt information from us of what was in agitation.

I then delivered to M. Wall the copy of the memorial relating to Spain, deſiring him to read it over, and to acquaint me whether it was word for word ſuch as had been authoriſed from hence; on returning it to me, his Excellency ſaid, it was *verbatim* what had been ſent by order of the Catholic King to Verſailles; whereupon I read your letter to M. de Buſſy, in which the memorial was returned, ſaying, It was impoſſible for me to give a ſtronger idea of the impreſſion that irregular proceeding had made in England, than by communicating to this court the manner in which ſuch an unexampled overture had been received, look into, and ſent back, by the King's command

Nothing has been omitted, on my part, to ſhew what an unparalleled proceeding this was from a King, not only in amity with Great Britain, but whoſe poſſeſſions (notwithſtanding the difficult diſ-

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cussions which had so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two crowns) had been uniformly calculated to convince my court, the only aim of that of Madrid was amicably to adjust our differences concerning the logwood coast.

With relation to the idea of the proposed guaranty of Spain, I desired to know of M. Wall, wherefore a power that had no share in the war was to be invited to guarantee the future peace? And I entered very minutely into engagements taken by Spain with France, in regard to our disputes with the Catholic King; when I could not help expressing the truest regret to find, not only of how long standing those engagements were, from the Duke de Choiseul's own confession, but also to perceive, they had been so industriously concealed during such a space of time, and to find them now produced in so insolent a manner by our enemies, because (for views too obvious to be mentioned) the French ministry looked upon that period as the most critical moment; yet I persuaded myself the proper reception this transaction had met with at home, would clear all M. de Choiseul's doubts, and blast all his expectations, since he could not fail being at present convinced, no menaces of a union of councils, nor any threats intimating little less than the reversionary declaration of war from Spain and France (perhaps not far off) could shake, much less intimidate or force England to permit her Spanish disputes

either to be blended with our present negotiation with the court of Verſailles, or to ſuffer France, on any occaſion, to meddle in our diſcuſſions with his Catholic Majeſty; and moreover, M. Buſſy had been acquainted, in the moſt explicit terms, that it would hereafter be conſidered as offenſive to the King's dignity, if any further mention was made of ſuch ideas; this, I informed M. Wall, was the energetic language that had been held to the French Miniſter at London; and that my orders were, to remonſtrate with his Excellency on the unprecedented conduct of Spain, in conveying, at ſuch a conjuncture, through ſuch a channel, and in ſuch terms, her ſentiments to Great Britain. But I was commanded, whilſt I expreſſed his Majeſty's ſurpriſe at ſo unheard of a tranſaction, equally to make known the King's regret to find the court of Madrid had taken ſuch a ſtep; yet his eminent virtues would not permit even theſe conſiderations, or theſe motives, in any way to divert his unalterable reſolution of adhering to the ſteady purpoſe and uniform conduct his royal wiſdom had hitherto obſerved towards Spain.

I repeatedly enforced how ſtrong my inſtructions were to convince this court it was not to be expected or imagined, that the intimations of a hoſtile prince, or any inſinuations of a combination of forces or union of intereſt between Spain and France, would in the leaſt facilitate the ſatisfaction which was aſked from hence, in relation to our differences in America.

rica. But the ſame magnanimity that dictated to the King theſe ſentiments, preſcribed alſo to his Majeſty's equity the following determination, which was the conſtant language I had invariably held by my Sovereign's commands, of his royal intention, being ever and alike diſpoſed to come to any reaſonable terms of accommodation with Spain, finally to adjuſt our long ſubſiſting differences.

With regard to the three points contained in the memorial preſented as the Spaniſh grievances, after dwelling upon the exact and unimpeached juſtice of the Engliſh courts of judicature, I obſerved it was the fault of the parties who thought themſelves aggrieved, if they did not ſeek redreſs in that due courſe which was ever open for them to purſue, ſince there was the regular courts eſtabliſhed to enquire into all matters of that nature, and thoſe who were not ſatisfied with the decrees iſſued from thence, had always recourſe to the Lords of Appeals; but that, it muſt be owned, it gave no favourable opinion of a cauſe about which the clients only clamoured, without ſeeking to have it decided in the proper forms of law: and it was ſuperfluous to add, how many inſtances might be met with to aſcertain this aſſertion; therefore the firſt article might be looked upon only in order to ſwell the appearance of grievances: and in all lights, the French miniſters would never be authoriſed by us to take cog-

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nizance of what was ſolely to be decided by Engliſh tribunals.

As to the ſecond article, containing the claim ſo often ſet up by the Biſcayans and Guipuſcoans, to fiſh at Newfoundland, and *as often denied by England*, I had, in the cleareſt terms I could make uſe of, ſhewed, that the firſt diſcovery of that iſland was made at the expence and by the command of Henry VII. and I had likewiſe demonſtrated the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of it, from that time to the preſent date, to have belonged to the Engliſh, from their being conſtantly ſettled there, whilſt the Spaniards never had any eſtabliſhments in thoſe parts; therefore it was abſolutely impoſſible for Great Britain to make the leaſt conceſſion in ſo clear a right, and it was hoped Spain would no longer expect, as the price of our union, a ſacrifice which could never be granted by the court of London.

Laſtly, Concerning the diſputes about the coaſt of Honduras, I could add nothing to the *repeated declarations I had made in the King's name*, of the ſatisfaction with which his Majeſty would receive any juſt overture from Spain, (upon condition that France was not to be the channel of that conveyance) for terminating amicably and to mutual ſatisfaction, every reaſonable complaint on this matter, by propoſing ſome equitable regulation for ſecuring to us the long-enjoyed privilege of cutting log-wood (an indulgence confirmed by treaty, and of courſe autho-

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rised in the most sacred manner), nor could I give stronger assurances than the past, of his Majesty's steady purpose to cause all establishments on the logwood coasts, contrary to the territorial jurisdiction of Spain, to be removed.

After having gone through these several points, General Wall, as he had done upon *a former occasion*, desired me to put into writing the principal heads of my discourse, promising me to make a proper use of them at the *Despachos*, for his incorrect memory rendered such notes absolutely necessary for him: I readily complied with his Excellency's request, as I was certain by that method the Catholic King would be exactly informed of what I meant to have conveyed to his knowledge. The inclosed paper, marked *A.* is the copy of what I wrote down, and gave to the Spanish Minister.

I proceeded by saying, although a precipitated step could not be entirely recovered, yet it might be remedied; for, without any formal retraction, the expressing some concern for what had not been considered in all its consequences, might soften, and even wipe off, any impressions, however unfavourable, that might, nay, must have been made on the mind of his Majesty, by this memorial from the court of France.

As I thought I perceived a disposition in M. Wall, in some measure, to disavow the offensiveness of this step, I did not lose the opportunity of sug-

gesting every pretext, and offering to his Excellency all kinds of handles to explain away what had so unavoidably given disgust in England; and I endeavoured, in pursuance of what you so much recommend to me, to adapt myself to those circumstances which were of a nature to furnish this court with the best retreat imaginable.

I have here related, without interruption, what has been alledged by me, and have set down all the arguments I made use of; therefore, I will now proceed to give an account of what was insisted upon by General Wall, in support of his own reasonings, or advanced by his Excellency in contradiction to mine.

The Spanish Minister began by acquainting me, that M. Grimaldi had conveyed to him all that had passed, either in writing or in discourse, between yourself, Sir, and M. de Bussy, as well as the language Mr. Stanley had held with the Duke of Choiseul on the memorial relating to Spain. His Excellency told me, the Most Christian King having early intimidated his desire here, that his Catholic Majesty should guarantee the intended peace between the courts of London and Versailles; in order to render that peace more permanent, the King of Spain had thought proper to agree to that proposal's being made by France to England, as well as to consent to France's express offer of endeavouring to accommodate the disputes subsisting between England and Spain, at the same time she was trying to put

put an end to a war which had lasted so long between the British and French crowns. But he affirmed to me, that the intention of the court of Madrid, in assenting to that proposal, was totally void of any design to retard the peace, and absolutely free from the least intention of giving offence to his Majesty, though it appeared that step had been productive of different effects; that, as to England's declaring she never would add facilities towards accommodating her differences with another Sovereign, in consideration of any intimation from a power at war, or the threatenings of an enemy, the Catholic King could not but applaud those sentiments in his Majesty, which he felt so strongly within himself; adding, it was certain the court of London was at liberty to reject any proposals coming from the French ministry, yet that could not in any way influence the King of Spain's communicating whatever measures he thought conducive to his interests, to the Most Christian King, his Catholic Majesty's friend, ally, and near relation.

M. Wall pursued his discourse by acquainting me with France's having spontaneously offered to the Catholic King (in case the disputes between Great Britain and Spain should, at any time hereafter, occasion a rupture between our two courts) to unite her forces with those of Spain, to prevent the English encroachments in America upon his Catholic Majesty's territory: an offer which the Spanish Monarch

narch had received with that cordiality which was due to a friend, who was determined even to involve herself in a fresh war, in order to defend Spain.

General Wall then asked me, whether it was possible to be imagined in England, the Catholic King was seeking to provoke us; especially *at a time that the court of London was in the most flourishing and most exalted situation it had ever known, occasioned by the greatest series of prosperities that any single nation had ever met with?* [Could there be a greater compliment paid to the conduct of Mr. Pitt?] And he assured me, the Catholic King, both before and at present, esteemed as well as valued the frequent professions I had made, by command from my court, of his Majesty's desire to adjust our mutual differences amicably; but he perceived, the terms on which those disputes were sought to be accommodated, occasioned the difficulty. The Catholic King, he said, did not think England would look upon the French ministers as a tribunal to which the court of London make an appeal, nor meant it as such, when the first article of grievances was conveyed through that channel. As to the second, the claim of the Guipuscoans and Biscayans to fish for *Bacallao*; it was what Spain had always insisted upon, and never had receded from by any treaty. And lastly, concerning England's evacuating all the usurped settlements on the logwood coasts, it had never been offered, but upon such conditions as were inconsistent with the

the dignity of the Spanish crown to accept of;* since the court of London would only consent, that, previous to her sending orders to those unjust settlers to remove, and to cause the fortifications to be demolished, the Catholic King should be compelled to make known to the English, in what manner the logwood was to be assured to the King's subjects, notwithstanding the Spanish monarch had repeatedly given his royal word, a method should be found out for that purpose; and that, till it was adjudged in what manner Great Britain should enjoy that privilege, the English cutters of logwood should continue, without interruption or molestation of any kind, to carry on their commerce upon the footing they at present exercise it. His Catholic Majesty only asking, that, for his own royal decorum, the usurped establishments should be relinquished by the English, to prove that good faith we piqued ourselves upon, and to convince Spain we did not maintain those forcible possessions, as pledges, which sooner or later we imagined would compel the court of Madrid to grant us our own terms, and in the mean time to increase (which the British subjects did daily) the encroachments upon the coasts of Honduras.

This, Sir, to the best of my recollection, is what has been advanced or replied by General Wall at our different interviews. Yet, for greater accuracy, and a fuller explanation of the sentiments of his Excellency,

lency, I desire leave to refer you to the inclosed paper distinguished by the letter (B), which includes the substance of what the secretary of state first spoke from, then read to me, and afterwards gave into my hands; consenting to let me send it to England, not as a memorial, but to be considered in the same light with that paper which I had agreed to give his Excellency, containing some notes, to enable him to represent to his royal master, with candour, what I had been ordered to lay a stress upon; and this was delivered to me with the same view; a proof whereof was, that there was no date to either of our writings, no signature, nor any title prefixed.

At my first conference, I told General Wall I had received the King's commands to desire his Excellency would, in the present conjuncture, give me a proper explanation with regard to the naval armaments which had been carried on in various ports of this country; and to ask for an explicit eclaircissement with relation to the destination of the Spanish fleet; as well as to inform myself particularly, from his Excellency, what were the dispositions of the Catholic King to maintain friendship, and to cultivate a good correspondence with his Majesty; alledging, that this measure was judged by England to be the more absolutely necessary at present, as the French emissaries, and the partisans of our enemies were attempting by every method, to propagate the belief of an approaching rupture with Spain, in conjunction

junction with France; therefore the King thought himself strongly called upon, from the indispensable motives of what his Majesty owes to his crown, and to his people, to expect to have a categorical answer to the questions I had put, by his royal command. The last time I saw M. Wall, which was the fifth meeting we had together, I renewed those questions, and then received exactly the same answer which had been given me the first time: That Spain was surprised Great Britain should take umbrage at any naval preparations, she was, or had been making since the accession of his present Catholic Majesty; for, including both the ships of the line, as well as the frigates, the whole number did not exceed in all that of twenty; which M. Wall assured me were, by several, fewer than those which had been equipped during the reign of the late King Ferdinand. His Excellency told me that, with regard to their destination, some were frequently going backwards and forwards between this kingdom and Naples; others were intended to convoy the homeward or outward bound flotas, assogues, or register ships; and the remaining ones were to serve as a check upon the Barbary Corsairs, and to defend their coasts, or smaller vessels from insults: and in relation to the third question, his Catholic Majesty's disposition and professions had invariably been the same, and were ever meant to cement and cultivate the

the friendſhip ſo happily ſubſiſtng between our two courts.

I hope, Sir, it will be found I have minutely obeyed every command I have been honoured with from his Majeſty. I am but too conſcious of the unreaſonable, and (I apprehend) tireſome length of this diſpatch, which on account of my frequent interviews with the Spaniſh miniſter, and from my unfeigned zeal for the ſervice of my gracious royal maſter, has inſenſibly led me on to be as particular as it was poſſible on ſo intereſting a ſubject, and in ſo critical a conjuncture. I wiſh this narration had proved a more ſatisfactory one; yet, when the ſtyle of General Wall's incloſed paper is compared with that which was given to me laſt January, I hope it will appear there is leſs peeviſhneſs at preſent here, than what was ſo ſtrongly exhibited ſome months ago. The ſtrong avowal of a moſt intimate cordiality between Spain and France, contained in his laſt production of the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate's, has hurt me. I could not avoid acquainting his Excellency, that it ſeemed calculated rather to ſerve as an apology for the proceedings of the court of Verſailles, and to be a juſtification of the conduct of the French miniſters, than for any other purpoſe.

I am, *&c.*

BRISTOL.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF A PAPER MARKED A, INCLOSED IN THE EARL OF BRISTOL'S LETTER OF AUG. 31, 1761.

I. Monſ. de Buſſy having preſented to Mr. Pitt a memorial on the part of his court, concerning the diſcuſſions of Great Britain with Spain; the King my maſter ordered his ſecretary of ſtate to ſend back the ſaid memorial, as totally inadmiſſible.

II. It has been told him that France has not had at any time, a right to meddle in our diſputes with the court of Madrid.

III. Further, that it would be looked upon as offenſive to the King's dignity, and incompatible with the good faith of the negotiation; that further mention ſhould be made of the differences of our courts.

IV. Orders to make remonſtrances on the conduct of Spain, who, whilſt ſhe lived in good correſpondence with England, and has always declared that her intention was to put an end to our long diſputes by ſome amicable arrangement, makes uſe of ſuch a voice as that of an enemy to convey her grievances to us.

V. Although the King will never hearken to any thing on account of an intimation from a power at war, threatening an union of counſels, and hinting a future war (perhaps not diſtant on the part of Spain and France); notwithſtanding that, his Majeſty,

jeſty, from an uniform conduct, and conſtantly inclined to give every ſatisfaction to his Catholic Majeſty, continues ready amicably to terminate every thing which can occaſion the leaſt coolneſs between the two kingdoms.

VI. With regard to the three articles recited in the memorial as grievances of Spain; I am ordered to ſay, Firſt, that the courts of juſtice, eſtabliſhed in England to decide cauſes relative to the reſtitution of prizes made on the Spaniards, or thought to be in violation of the Catholic King's territory, are always open to all thoſe who bring their complaints thither; and that the miniſters of the moſt Chriſtian King are not acknowledged in England as a tribunal, before which England will conſent that an appeal be brought.

VII. As to the ſecond article. The firſt diſcovery of the iſland of Newfoundland, having been proved to have been made at the expence, and on the account of King Henry VII. the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of that iſland, by the ſettlements of the ſubjects of England ever ſince the ſaid epoch to this hour, has alſo been demonſtrated: further, Spain having never made any ſettlement there, and the pretended right of the Biſcayners, and Guipuſcoans, not being at any time admitted, the King can never conſent to the leaſt conceſſion on this article; and flatters himſelf that Spain will never expect, as the price of an union ſo much to be wiſhed for by the

two

two nations, a ſacrifice on the part of Great Britain, which can never be agreed to in any any ſhape.

VIII. On the ſubject of logwood, which makes the third object; his Majeſty is conſtant in his intentions to cauſe all the ſettlements, contrary to the territorial juriſdiction of the Catholic King in America, to be evacuated: and will receive with pleaſure any juſt overture on the part of the court Madrid, (provided that it does not paſs through the channel of the French miniſters) for accommodating our differences, and for putting an end to every complaint, by finding ſome means for granting logwood to us, without inconvenience to Spain.

TRANSLATION OF A PAPER DELIVERED TO THE EARL OF BRISTOL BY GENERAL WALL, AT ST. ILDEFONSO, AUGUST 28, 1761. MARKED *(B)*.

THE memorial which M. de Buſſy preſented to Mr. Pitt by order of his court, ſetting forth the deſire the moſt Chriſtian King had to terminate his peace with England, under the guaranty of the Catholic King, and that, at the ſame time the diſputes between the courts of Madrid and London, might in ſome ſhape be accomodated, is a ſtep, which his Catholic Majeſty will not deny has been taken with his full conſent, approbation, and pleaſure: however, he will affirm, and does affirm to the court of Great Britain, and to the whole world, that his intention in

in consenting thereto, as well as in approving of it, was not to offend the dignity of that crown, or retard its peace; on the contrary, to consolidate it, and, in all human possibility, to perpetuate it. It may have been productive of contrary effects: for, as most actions bear different constructions, this has not received in London the same that was put upon it at Madrid and Paris; and both courts have been concerned at displeasing the King of Great Britain, and indisposing him from continuing the negotiations of a peace with France, and of regulating his differences with Spain, jointly or separately, it is equal to both monarchs, since they have only good in view; though they will never give up England a right, which, without example, it pretends to assume, of hindering the one from interfering in the affairs of the other, for their mutual assistance, as their union, friendship, and relationship require.

Thus the end being explained, which the courts of Madrid and Paris proposed by the delivery of the memorial, the original motive will now be explained with the same sincerity.

There is the greatest harmony between the two courts: and who, in this age, can be surprised there should be that harmony between the Kings of Spain and France! His most Christian Majesty has communicated to his Catholic Majesty, in consequence, all the steps taken to bring about a peace from the very beginning of the war. His Catholic Majesty has acquainted his most Christian Majesty, as often

as there has been occaſion, with his affairs at the court of London.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſolved to purchaſe peace at the dear price of the propoſals contained in the plan delivered by the Duke of Choiſeul to Mr. Stanley; and one of the motives which induced him to ſo great a ſacrifice was, in order to ſecure, for many years, the peace of his kingdoms, by ſatisfying at once the views of the Engliſh. And he ſignified, at the ſame time to his Catholic Majeſty, his deſire of cutting ſhort thoſe beginnings of diſagreement between him and his Britiſh Majeſty, on account of his grievances with the court of London, with this kind expreſſion, that, if a rupture enſued between England and Spain, France will have miſcarried in the above object of her preſent ſacrifices, as ſhe will be neceſſitated to aſſiſt in defending Spain, and involve herſelf in a new war. Was the Catholic King to deſpiſe ſo generous an overture? It was not to be expected. Ought England to be ſurpriſed at it? As little. It being grounded upon this, that if England ſaw that France attacked the dominions of Spain, particularly in America, ſhe would run immediately to her defence, for her own conveniency, as well as becauſe ſhe had, equally with France, guarantied them. Well, what was to be done? Said the two courts, they agreed, that France ſhould declare to England, that, as ſhe was coming to a compoſition with her, ſhe deſired that nothing might remain,

remain, not even a miſtruſt, of returning to a freſh war; and that ſhe ſhould exhort England to terminate her diſputes with Spain to their mutual ſatisfaction, which alone occaſioned any doubt.

Both courts thought that France could not take a ſtep that ſhewed better faith towards England, and there is no doubt but ſo it appears; without examining why or wherefore it is thought otherwiſe at London, or in what it offends the dignity of the Britiſh monarch. What proceeding more noble can an enemy hold with another than France does to England, in ſaying, to conclude a peace with England, I yield up this and that; however, at the ſame time I am reſolved to make this ſacrifice, I cannot but ſay, I wiſh to ſecure a peace for many years, and therefore ſhould be glad that England would ſettle with Spain their ſubjects of diſagreement together, becauſe otherwiſe they may again entangle me in a freſh war.

Yet England finds reaſon for demonſtrating againſt the conduct of Spain hereupon; expreſſing that, at a time ſhe is living in good harmony with Spain, and has declared her deſire of terminating her long differences by ſome amicable adjuſtment, Spain makes uſe of England's enemy as the channel of her grievances. It is repeated in anſwer, that Spain only conſented that France ſhould take this ſtep, in as much as it appeared not only inoffenſive, but, on the contrary, to come more from an honeſt and ſincere

cere friend than an enemy; and that Spain is far from thinking to irritate England. She would not have ſtaid to chuſe her time ſo ill, if views of prudence and moderation had not contained her; and above all, the never-loſt hopes of finding juſtice in the Britiſh court.

How many proofs has not Spain already given, of her aiming to obtain a redreſs of her grievances, without pretending it otherwiſe than in a friendly manner? Six years ago, the Spaniſh governors being ordered to oppoſe the intruſion of foreigners upon the American coaſts, an expedition was made to diſlodge the Engliſh from ſome new eſtabliſhments; and the court of London having reclaimed againſt an offenſive method, which happened exactly at the time ſhe was coming to a rupture with France, from whence it might have been inferred that Spain in ſeizing that conjuncture, ſought to ſtraiten England, (then leſs powerful, and not ſo ſure of her happy ſucceſſes as at preſent), the Catholic King commanded, in order to take away all kind of miſtruſt from England, that thoſe orders ſhould be ſuperceded; and even to reſtore to the Engliſh whatever effects might have been taken from them; and his Britiſh Majeſty offered to ſettle theſe points in a friendly manner. During theſe ſame ſix years, we have not diſcontinued to ſolicit, without advancing one day more than the other: and during that time

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(who would believe it?) the English have increased their incroached establishment upon that coast.

The King of Spain will say as the King of England does, that he will do nothing on account of the intimation of a hostile power, who threatens an union of councils, and gives to understand a future war; for the Catholic King approves of, and esteems in other monarchs those sentiments of honour he feels himself; and if he had thought that the delivery of the memorial had been construed as an intimation, and a threat, he would never have consented to it. Why has not England made the trial of concluding her peace with France without the guaranty or intervention of Spain, and adjust her differences with Spain without the knowledge of France? and she would have experienced, that their union was not an obstruction, but only tended and tends to live in tranquillity, and shake off all danger with regard to its permanency. With respect to what concerns Spain, it is now repeated, as it has been so many times before, that as the King of Britain, notwithstanding the delivery of the said memorial, was inclined to satisfy the Catholic King, and was ready to terminate, in a friendly manner, whatever might occasion a coolness between the two kingdoms; his Catholic Majesty esteems and corresponds most assuredly with such good purposes. The difficulty consists in the terms. Three articles of grievances were stated, in the memorial, by the court of Madrid

drid against that of London, which has been anſwered, but not with more compliance than any of the former offices, full of conviction, from the Spaniſh ambaſſador in England, have been anſwered.

With regard to the claim of the injuries againſt the neutrality in this war, which is one, and about which there is no material ſtumbling-block; after other things, it is ſaid, That England can never look upon the miniſters of the moſt Chriſtian King as a tribunal to which it will conſent to carry an appeal; and it cannot be imagined to what purpoſe. Who ever thought of ſuch an irregularity? Concerning the liberty of the Biſcayners and Guipuſcoans to fiſh for Bacallao, an abſolute negative is given to that right, though it is ſo well proved: and with reſpect to evacuating the eſtabliſhments, it is only offered upon terms inadmiſſible with the Catholic King's decorum, That before doing it, he ſhould aſſure to the Engliſh the logwood. Hard proceeding certainly, for one to confeſs, that he is gone into the houſe of another to take away his jewels; and to ſay, "I will go out again, but firſt you ſhall engage "to give me what I went to take." And ſtill harder, when ſet in oppoſition with the Bacallao; for the Spaniards want that for their food, as the Engliſh want the logwood for their fabricks: yet the Engliſh would by force take away the logwood, and hinder by force the Spaniards from taking away the Bacallao. One would

would think that the English themselves ought with reluctance to produce such a pretension.

COPY OF A MOST SECRET LETTER FROM THE EARL OF EGREMONT TO THE EARL OF BRISTOL, DATED OCTOBER 28, 1761,

MY LORD,

IN opening [the first word of this letter informs us, that it is Lord Egremont's *first* letter to Lord Bristol; although he had been in office from the time that Mr. Pitt resigned. Such a delay, at so critical a period, shews the unwillingness of the cabinet to enter upon the Spanish business] my correspondence with your excellency, it gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you, that your letter of the 14th past, wherein you mention, "That M. "Wall has acquainted you that the Catholic King "had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating "a good correspondence with his Majesty, than at "present," having been laid before the King, his Majesty received, with particular satisfaction, such an authentic declaration of the good intentions of his Catholic Majesty; and the King highly approves of the assurances your Excellency gave, in return, to the Spanish Minister, with regard to additional works at Gibraltar: and it is with great pleasure, I can assure your Excellency, that having made proper enquiry into that matter, I find no orders whatsoever have been issued with regard to those fortifica-

tions;

tions; and therefore nothing can have been done there, but the uſual and neceſſary repairs.

I am alſo to inform your Excellency, that the confirmation of the ſame good diſpoſitions in the court of Spain, manifeſted by M. Wall's expreſſing (as reported in your diſpatch of the 28th paſt) their readineſs to come to a ſpeedy adjuſtment with England, upon our evacuating the moſt recent ſettlements on the coaſt of Honduras, only to ſerve as a ſalvo to the Spaniards, Pundonor, was conſidered, by his Majeſty, as a happy preſage of a ſpeedy and amicable concluſion of all diſputes ſubſiſting between the two crowns.

It is judged highly expedient for the King's ſervice, that the court of Spain ſhould, in the preſent moment, be appriſed of the ſentiments of that of Great Britain. I am therefore to acquaint your Excellency, that his Majeſty continues to have nothing more at heart, than to cultivate the moſt cordial friendſhip with his Catholic Majeſty; truſting, however, to find this diſpoſition reciprocal on the part of Spain. Nothing being more evident, than the mutual advantage which muſt ariſe to both courts from a ſtate of union and amity: and perhaps experience has ſhewn, that when, in contradiction to the obvious principles of our common intereſts, that harmony has been unhappily interrupted, Spain has always been the greateſt ſufferer.

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These being the King's sentiments, his Majesty cannot imagine that the court of Spain should think it unreasonable to desire a communication of the treaty ACKNOWLEDGED [*when was this* ACKNOWLEDGEMENT *made, and to whom? No such fact appears in any of the papers ever laid before Parliament. It is contradicted by the inclosures marked A. B. and D. in Lord Bristol's letter of December* 11, 1761. *And by Lord Egremont's answer to the Count de Fuentes of December* 31, 1761] to have been lately concluded between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, or of such articles thereof as can, by particular and explicit engagements, immediately relate to the interests of Great-Britain, or, in a more general and distant view of affairs, be any ways construed to affect the same in the present conjuncture, before he enters into farther negotiation on the points depending between the two crowns; which the King conceives may be soon amicably accommodated, if his Catholic Majesty means to bring the same facility on his part, as his Majesty is determined to shew on his, towards the speedy adjustment of that, which seems now to remain the principal, if not the only matter in dispute: for though the King, from his confidence in the repeated assurances of friendship from his Catholic Majesty, is unwilling to suppose that a treaty concluded by him, can contain any thing to the prejudice of Great Britain; yet as the Court of France has affected to give out that Spain was on the point

point of entering into the war; which language has been induſtriouſly propagated, and generally with ſucceſs, in moſt courts of Europe; his Majeſty therefore thinks, that the honour of his crown, and the intereſt of his people, equally call for an explanation with regard to this already too much credited report, before he can, conſiſtently with his own dignity, proceed in any negotiation with Spain: nor can any fair or candid diſcuſſion of the rights or differences of the two courts take place upon a juſt and equitable footing, ſhould Spain, while ſhe is fully informed of the extent of all his Majeſty's alliances and connections, maintain a ſuſpicious and unfriendly reſerve, with regard to a treaty recently concluded between her and his Majeſty's declared and inveterate enemy; by whom it is openly and induſtriouſly aſſerted, throughout Europe, that the purport thereof is hoſtile to Great Britain.

I am here to inform your Excellency, that, in my firſt conference with the Count de Fuentes, I explained this matter fully; but his Excellency avoided entering into it, and ſeemed to wiſh that it might be paſſed through another channel; diſclaiming, however, in the ſtrongeſt manner, any unfriendly intentions of his court. It is therefore the King's pleaſure, that your Excellency ſhould uſe the moſt preſſing inſtances to M. Wall, to obtain ſuch communication as is above mentioned; and it is hoped, that you will eaſily convince a Miniſter ſo

thoroughly

thoroughly acquainted with the nature and conſtitution of this country, of the importance of this teſt of friendſhip, to the ſupport of that deſirable harmony between the two courts; and how much a refuſal to give due ſatisfaction on this head, would impede and obſtruct his Majeſty's beſt intentions towards that valuable object. It is needleſs to recommend to your Excellency, to urge this matter in the moſt polite and friendly terms; *gently inſinuating* the above arguments, to ſhew, that his Majeſty ought to ſatisfied as to this matter, before he proceed to other points: but on the other hand, your Excellency will give the Spaniſh miniſter the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that, this obſtacle once removed, his Majeſty is moſt ſincerely and cordially diſpoſed to enter into amicable diſcuſſion of other matters in diſpute; little doubting, but that a confirmed reciprocal confidence would naturally point out expedients to ſave the honour of both Kings, adjuſt things to mutual ſatisfaction, and eſtabliſh a harmony as permanent as advantageous to both courts. Nor can I more explicitly enforce the King's real ſentiments on this head, than by referring your Excellency to your own diſpatches, wherein you have made the moſt conciliating overtures, particularly in that of the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, which I cannot more properly expreſs, than in your Excellency's own words, as follows. "Concerning the diſputes about the coaſt of Honduras, I could add nothing to the repeated declarations I had made

made in the King's name, of the ſatisfaction with which his Majeſty would receive any juſt overture from Spain (upon condition that France was not to be the channel of that conveyance) for terminating amicably, and to mutual ſatisfaction, every reaſonable complaint on this matter, by propoſing ſome equitable regulation for ſecuring to us the long-enjoyed privilege of cutting logwood (an indulgence confirmed by treaty, and of courſe authoriſed in the moſt ſacred manner) nor could I give ſtronger aſſurances than the paſt, of his Majeſty's ſteady purpoſe to cauſe all eſtabliſhments on the logwood coaſts, contrary to the territorial juriſdiction of Spain, to be removed;" and ſhould your Excellency ſee the proper moment for renewing the declarations of the ſame ſort, I am to aſſure your Excellency of his Majeſty's approbation therein.

In order to prevent any perverſe impreſſions, which Mr. Pitt's retiring from public buſineſs, at this juncture, might occaſion, it is proper that I ſhould aſſure your Excellency, that the meaſures of government will ſuffer no relaxation on that account; on the contrary, I may venture to promiſe, that the idea ſuggeſted by ſome malevolent perſons at home, and perhaps induſtriouſly propagated abroad, of the whole ſpirit of the war ſubſiding with him, inſtead of diſcouraging, will only tend to animate the preſent miniſtry to a more vigorous exertion of their powers, to avoid every poſſible imputation of inde-

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MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S

cision or indolence, which ignorant people might suggest: and the example of the spirit of the late measures, will be a spur to his Majesty's servants to persevere and to stretch every nerve of this country, towards forcing the enemy to come into a safe, honourable, and, above all, a lasting peace. I further have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the most perfect harmony, mutual confidence and unanimity, now reigns in his Majesty's councils; with a thorough determination to push the war with such vigour, as will, it is hoped, under the hand of Providence, procure still farther successes to the just cause for which this country drew the sword. The King, at the same time, continues to be disposed, with equal moderation, to put an end to the dreadful calamities of war, the moment the enemy will listen to such terms of peace as shall be consistent with his Majesty's honour in some degree adequate to the successes of his arms, and calculated, by promising permanency, to preserve mankind from the various distresses and miseries, which have been so fatally experienced during the course of this cruel and bloody war.

I am, &c.

EGREMONT.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Egremont to the Earl of Bristol, dated Oct. 28, 1761. Secret and Confidential.

My Lord,

I AM to acquaint your Excellency, that his Majesty does not think proper to confine you, as to the mode of opening yourself to Mr. Wall, on the important subject of this dispatch; or to prescribe whether you are to communicate the substance of it verbally, or to trust the whole, or any part thereof, out of your hands; your Excellency's experience of that minister will, no doubt, suggest to you the degree of compliment and confidence which is most likely to succeed, and which is, for that reason, entirely left to your discretion.

I am further to inform your Excellency, for your private direction, That, in case you should find insuperable objections to such a communication as is expected in my most secret letter of this date, and that, in lieu thereof, it should be proposed to give his Majesty solemn assurances of the innocence of the treaty in question with respect to the King's interests; in such case, your Excellency is *not totally* to reject the alternative, but to take it *ad referendum* to be transmitted to your court: provided always, That the said assurances be given upon his Catholic Majesty's royal word, signified in writing, either

either by the Spanish secretary of state to your Excellency, or by the Conde de Fuentes to the King's secretary of state here, and not otherwise.

I am, &c.

EGREMONT.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF BRISTOL TO THE EARL OF EGREMONT, DATED ESCURIAL, NOV. 2, 1761. RECEIVED NOV. 14.

MY LORD,

THE surprising change I have of late perceived in General Wall's discourse, and the unlooked for alteration of that minister's sentiments, with regard to the present situation of this country, has determined me to dispatch the messenger Potter to England, that your Lordship may be thoroughly informed of the haughty language now held by this court; so different from all the former professions made to me by the Catholic King's commands, and so diametrically opposite to the most solemn and repeated declarations I had received from the Spanish secretary of state, of a thorough resolution to maintain a perfect harmony and good correspondence between the two kingdoms, so requisite for their mutual interest and reciprocal felicity.

Such strong reports of an approaching rupture between Great-Britain and Spain, grounded upon several authentic assurances I had received, that some agreement had been settled and signed between their

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Catholic and most Christian Majesties, determined me to enquire minutely into this affair; and therefore, I took an opportunity of mentioning to Mr. Wall, that notwithstanding the frequent, and even late declarations he had made to me, concerning the pacific inclinations of Spain, yet I could not conceal the uneasiness it gave me, to hear from all parts, both within these kingdoms, and from other countries, that a treaty had not long since been concluded between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, and therefore I desired his Excellency would satisfy my doubts, by informing me whether there was any ground for these rumours; and in case it were possible, after all that had passed between us, for such a convention as was hinted at, to have been concluded; then I hoped to be told of what nature this treaty was, whether offensive or singly defensive, what were the principal conditions contained in it, and with what views this sudden and close union between Spain and France had been calculated: for I could neither hear such reports with indifference, nor give credit to the truth of them, without an explicit avowal thereof from his Excellency's mouth.

Instead of answering me directly, General Wall began, by saying, that the King his master had reason to think the conduct of England unwarrantable; for his Catholic Majesty never could obtain an answer from the British ministry, to any memorial or paper that was sent from hence, either by the channel

nel of the Count of Fuentes, or through my hands: he told me, we were intoxicated with all our successes, and a continued series of victories had elated us so far, as to induce us to contemn the reasonable concessions France had consented to make us for a peace: but that it was evident, by our refusal of the Duc de Choiseul's proposals, all we aimed at was, to crush Spain, to drive all the subjects of the Christian King, not only from their island colonies in the new world, but also to destroy their several forts and settlements upon the continent of North America, to have an easier task in seizing on all the Spanish dominion in those parts, thereby to satisfy the utmost of our ambition, and to gratify our unbounded thirst of conquest.

After M. Wall had worked up his anger to a height I had never before seen, he then said, with uncommon warmth, That he would himself be the man to advise the King of Spain, since his dominions were to be overwhelmed, at least to have them seized with arms in his subjects' hands, and not to continue the passive victim he had hitherto appeared to be in the eyes of the world. I attended to this discourse, without interrupting the thread of it; and, at the conclusion of it, I desired, with the utmost serenity, of General Wall, to give me an answer to the questions I had first started, and we would afterwards proceed to discuss what his Excellency had been expatiating upon. But the Spanish minister only renewed

newed ſome of his former exclamations, by inſiſt-ing, that we had ſet the Spaniſh power at defiance during this war; that we had attacked and plundered their veſſels, inſulted their coaſts, violated the neutrality of the kingdoms, encroached upon the territorial juriſdiction of his Catholic Majeſty's dominions in America, by fortifying ourſelves in an illegal manner in the bay of Campeachy and the gulph of Honduras, erecting freſh ſettlements, and ſeizing on logwood in a moſt arbitrary manner, beſides denying the Spaniards a right, they had ſo long claimed, to fiſh upon the banks of Newfoundland; nay, even wanting to put the Biſcayners and Guipuſcoans on a worſe footing at preſent, with regard to their pretenſions to the Bacallas trade, than they had been by the treaties of Utrecht and that of 1721, where the article in relation to them was, That thoſe Spaniards ſhould enjoy *quæ jure ſibi vindicare poterunt:* whereas all my inſtructions had run to declare their claim to be ſtale and inadmiſſible; and finally, to aſſert that England hoped the Catholic King would never expect this ſacrifice as the price of a union, which would never be conſented to on thoſe terms.

General Wall went on, by ſaying, He perceived he had in vain given hopes to his royal maſter, that a proper attention would be paid to the Spaniſh demands, and juſtice be granted to atone for the repeated grievances of his Catholic Majeſty's ſubjects; yet he wanted to know where, when, and how it

was to be expected, ſince we ſhewed no regard to this country, which had hitherto withſtood all the advantageous offers made by France to enter into the preſent war.

Notwithſtanding this ſecond digreſſion of his Excellency's, I did not deſiſt from my point, but renewed my former queſtions, by alledging, that the buſineſs I came about, was to receive ſome explicit anſwer to what I had before enquired after. At laſt, General Wall replied, he had no orders to acquaint me with any meaſures but what he had formerly communicated to me, and ſignified his not being at liberty to ſay any more; but ſaid, M. de Fuentes had wrote word in his letter of the 2d paſt, that a courier was to be ſent to me, and whenever the contents of thoſe diſpatches were communicated to him (M. Wall) then I ſhould be acquainted with the reſolutions of Spain; for his Catholic Majeſty did not doubt of my receiving inſtructions relative to the Spaniſh paper I had tranſmitted in my letter of the 31ſt of Auguſt.

It was evident, by the diſpoſition the ſecretary of ſtate was in during this whole conference, that I ſhould at that time gain no ground by any further enquiries into what I wanted to be inſtructed in. I therefore broke off here; and after having paid my court, as uſual, with the reſt of the Ambaſſadors, to his Catholic Majeſty, I returned in about an hour to the office, under pretence of ſhewing an attention

tion I always pay to General Wall, when I intend ſending off a meſſenger, which was, to deſire his Excellency would honour me with any commands he might have for England, either of a public or private nature. As our converſation in general had been too intereſting (whilſt a part of it was ſo myſterious) for me to ſend home an exact account of all that had paſſed, by a ſafe conveyance; I let this drop, in order to remove the former topic, and, by ſo doing, endeavour to procure a little more inſight into this myſterious buſineſs.

The Spaniſh miniſter began in his former ſtrain, but multiplied the appearance of his country's grievances: talked of its being time to open their eyes, and not to ſuffer a neighbour, an ally, a parent, and a friend, any longer to run the riſque of receiving ſuch rigid laws, as were preſcribed by an inſulting victor: his Excellency told me, the court of Verſailles, after having communicated to the Catholic King, every the moſt minute ſtep taken during Mr. Stanley's negotiations at Paris, and M. de Buſſy's conferences at London, had determined to publiſh to the whole world, the mortifying terms France had brought itſelf to ſubmit to for the ſake of peace; and to make known the arbitrary unreaſonable demands of England, which fruſtrated the good intentions of his moſt Chriſtian King, whoſe humanity had made him conſent to put an end to the war, even at the dear price of yielding ſo much as he

he had brought himſelf to agree to, in order, if poſſible, to ſatisfy the ambition of Great-Britain.

I thought I had ſufficiently liſtened to all theſe accuſations, and that a longer ſilence would be reproachful. I muſt confeſs, the allegations mentioned by Mr. Wall in the firſt conference, were ſo unexpected to me, on account of their differing ſo widely from all prior converſations on thoſe ſubjects, that I thought it more prudent then, only to attend to what his Excellency aſſerted, and afterwards, by a ſhort abſence from his cloſet, endeavour to recollect the ſubſtance of what had been advanced, that I might be the better enabled to anſwer, though, I feared, not to convince, the Spaniſh miniſter.

I began, by expreſſing my ſurpriſe, that, when I came to be informed of a ſtep ſo publicly diſcourſed of in the world, I could not obtain the ſatisfaction I ſolicited from one, who alone could clear my doubts, and ſolve my queſtions: that all I had been able to find out was, that it ſeemed determined to keep me in the dark; and, in order to divert my attention from the ſingle point I wanted to be inſtructed in, I had only heard a complicated heap of grievances, flung out with a view to deter me from perſevering in the purſuit of getting my curioſity ſatisfied. Upon that I went methodically, through the various ſubjects that had been ſtarted by the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate, inſiſting on the firſt diſcovery, and a continued poſſeſſion of the New-

foundland

foundland fishery, by the King's subjects; whereas the Spaniards had never brought any proofs to back their own assertions to a claim to that fishery, whilst we had clearly deduced our right from the time of Henry VII.

With regard to the logwood trade; a constant enjoyment of it for about a century, having been confirmed to us by treaties under the denominations of an indulgence or suffrance, made it a legal commodity: but as to all usurped settlements, I had often been ordered to declare the King's readiness to have them evacuated, when an equitable regulation was settled, between the two courts, for our quiet possession of that valuable branch of commerce.

Then, as to the several complaints of breaches of neutrality, pretended confiscations of goods, unlawful seizures of Spanish vessels, and all the various blended grievances I had heard of; I could only answer, in general, that our courts of law were open to all complaints, and though parties might go from thence dissatisfied, yet the justice of those courts of judicature had never been impeached.

In relation to England's views of forcing our enemies to agree to such terms, as we thought might insure our nation from the apprehensions of a future war; I desired to know, what instance there was of any country's not endeavouring to obtain the most advantageous conditions for itself at a peace, especially when Providence had vouchsafed to bless a

righteous cauſe with ſucceſs: this was the caſe of Great Britain; we were bound by ſtrong engagements to ſupport our allies, and inſiſted on being at liberty to fulfil thoſe engagements according to the extent of them; whilſt we determined to ſettle our empire in America upon ſuch a footing, as ſhould free our colonies there from encroachments, and not leave them to be liable to a repetition of ſuch chicanes from the French, as had cauſed the beginning of thoſe diſturbances, which had afterwards extended themſelves into Europe.

This was the ſum of my diſcourſe; and when I recurred to my repeated inſtances for information concerning the treaty, all that I could, with difficulty, extort from General Wall, was, that his Catholic Majeſty had judged it expedient to renew his family compacts (thoſe were the expreſs words) with the moſt Chriſtian King. I begged to know when thoſe compacts had been agreed upon: and at what time, whether very lately, or ſome months ago, they had received a freſh ſanction. Here the Spaniſh miniſter ſtopt ſhort, and, as if he had gone beyond what he intended, he ſaid, that the Count de Fuentes and M. Buſſy had declared to his Majeſty's Miniſters, that all was meant to be communicated to them; and although I continued in the cloſet ſome ſhort time after that declaration, as I found I was to expect nothing but a repetition of the ſame anſwer to every queſtion I put, I determined to retire.

This,

This, my Lord, is the refult of my enquiries, and here the bufinefs refts at prefent.

Two fhips have lately arrived at Cadiz, with very extraordinary rich cargoes, from the Weft Indies; fo that all the wealth that was expected from Spanifh America, is now fafe in Old Spain; perhaps this circumftance has raifed the language of the Catholic King's minifters, added to the progrefs, which, we hear, the French army is making in the King's electoral dominions, and the fuccefs that has attended the Auftrian operations in Silefia. I have long obferved the jealoufy of Spain at the Britifh conquefts; and am now convinced, that the confcioufnefs of this country's naval inferiority, has occafioned the foothing declarations, fo repeatedly made, of a defire to maintain harmony and friendfhip with England: but the French have never difcontinued their flatteries, whilft they folicited a junction of forces, affuring the Spaniards, that even the figning an alliance between their Sovereigns, would intimidate our court, not only upon account of our being exhaufted by the prefent long and expenfive war, but by our having felt the fatal confequences of an interruption of our Spanifh trade during the laft war.

I am, &c.

BRISTOL.

COPY

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Bristol, to the Earl of Egremont, dated Escurial, Nov. 9, 1761. Received Dec. 3.

My Lord,

ACCOUNTS have lately been tranſmitted to me, from ſeveral ports of Spain, in relation to the military preparation going forward in this kingdom: and the whole diſcourſe runs upon an approaching rupture between the King and his Catholic Majeſty.

Two Spaniſh ſhips of war are immediately to ſail from Cadiz; the one to convoy the Aſſogues, and the other to protect ſeveral Dutch veſſels freighted with ammunition ſtores, bound to Carthagena in America.

Eleven large ſhips of the line, now laying at Ferrol, are rigged, manned, and ready to put to ſea at a ſhort warning, together with two frigates; one of which is bound to the South Seas, with cannon balls, powder, and many other implements of war.

By advices from Barcelona I hear, that two of the Catholic King's ſhips of war ſailed from thence, the end of laſt month, with two large barks under their convoy, loaded with 3500 barrels of gunpowder, 1500 bomb ſhells, 500 cheſts of arms, and a conſiderable quantity of cannon balls of different dimenſions: which cargo, it is imagined, is deſtined for the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; many more warlike ſtores are ready to be ſhipped from Catalonia; and it

it was reported an embargo was laid on large barks at Barcelona for that purpofe.

Five battalions of different regiments of infantry, and two fquadrons of dragoons are at Cadiz, waiting their final orders to embark for America; this corps makes in all about 3600 men.

I have defired his Majefty's confuls would be very attentive to all that is going forward in the feveral places where they refide; and that they would not fail fending me conftant accounts of what they obferved, in order for my being more particular in my intelligence to your Lordfhip.

I never fee General Wall, to talk upon bufinefs, but that he expatiates upon the haughtinefs, with which Great Britain has long treated the crown of Spain; as if we imagined, by that means to intimidate this country from purfuing its claims; or that we fhould thereby avoid doing juftice to the Catholic King, concerning our ill grounded fettlements upon the logwood coafts, as well as with regard to our denying the Spanifh fubjects the liberty of fifhing upon the Newfoundland coafts.

I am, &c.

BRISTOL.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF BRISTOL TO THE EARL OF EGREMONT, DATED MADRID, NOV. 16, 1761. RECEIVED DEC. 8.

MY LORD,

The military preparations in this kingdom, are very far from ſlackening. Sixteen hundred men, draughts from different corps of infantry, with ſeveral officers, entered the town of Ferrol the beginning of this month; they were expected to embark ſhortly for the Weſt Indies, and are to be eſcorted by three ſhips of the line.

A regiment of foot is lately gone to Majorca, and another has orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to be ſent to the ſame iſland.

The Spaniards have, at preſent, including all their naval force in America, nineteen ſhips of war in thoſe ſeas: I have heard various accounts of the number of frigates which attend that Weſt India fleet, but I believe there are not fewer than ſixteen of different ſizes.

What may be the ultimate reſolution of this court, no one can, as yet, pretend entirely to determine; but it is certain, his Catholic Majeſty is taking every meaſure, which can put him in a condition to be prepared for all events. It is difficult to attain at the real truth of any of the Spaniſh projects; for where one man only is conſulted, ſecreſy and expedition muſt naturally attend the execution of their deſigns.

I am, &c.

BRISTOL.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF EGREMONT TO THE EARL OF BRISTOL, DATED DECEMBER 22, 1761.

MY LORD,

I AM to acquaint your Excellency, that it is reported in the city, that part of Admiral Holmes's squadron has lately seized some Spanish barks at Monte Christi, laden with sugar, &c. and has treated them as if they were legal prize.

Though this intelligence is hitherto unsupported by any information which our most diligent enquiries can collect at the Admiralty, or elsewhere, yet I had the King's permission to speak of it to the Conde de Fuentes, and to express his Majesty's concern upon hearing it; to which I added his Majesty's assurances, that this matter shall be most strictly enquired into; and, should the facts alledged prove true, not a moment shall be lost in taking such steps, as it is not doubted, will thoroughly satisfy his Catholic Majesty with regard to the unjustifiable and unauthorised conduct of any of his servants upon this occasion: and that nothing might be omitted which could lead to a speedy and thorough knowledge of this matter, the King has ordered a ship of war to be immediately dispatched to the West Indies, with directions, to make the strictest examination into the foundation for this report, that such further steps may be taken as the case shall appear to require.

It

It is in order to prevent the malicious use which might be made of this unlucky accident, and to shew his Majesty's readiness to do the strictest justice to the Catholic King, that I am directed to transmit to your Excellency, without loss of time, the real state of this affair; not doubting but your Excellency, without any particular directions on this head, will, at this critical conjuncture, let M. Wall see, in a true light, and in its full extent, that it is not more the invariable and steady principle of his Majesty's conduct towards the crown of Spain, to support his own dignity and the just rights of his subjects, than it is, not only to redress a real injury done to his Catholic Majesty's subjects, but even to prevent a complaint.

I am, &c.

EGREMONT.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF BRISTOL TO THE EARL OF EGREMONT, DATED MADRID, DEC. 11, 1761. RECEIVED DEC. 24.

MY LORD,

THIS is the only method I am allowed to take, to communicate to your Lordship my intention of setting out as soon as possible for Lisbon. I have obeyed the King's commands. By the paper marked (A), your Lordship sees the substance of what was mentioned at my first conference with General Wall; by that with the letter (B), what passed at our second interview;

interview: copies of both which papers the Spanish minister desired he might have. These conferences were the 6th and 8th instant. General Wall, on the 10th at night, sent me two letters, one an office-copy and translation of which are distinguished *C* and *D*; the other by a private letter in his own hand. I had prepared some very long dispatches for your Lordship, relating all particulars, but I was denied post-horses to send a messenger, even to ask for passports from the court of Portugal; and M. de Llanos, who is just gone from me, has owned, in the most polite terms, that I could not, by any method, send any person whatever to any part of Spain, for I know I am surrounded with their spies. I would, if it were possible for me, set out immediately for the frontiers of Portugal, the nearest town of which kingdom is 240 miles from hence; and such are the roads, that no carriage can go it under nine days; but I am at this moment and have been for so long, so excessively out of order, that, were I to attempt going from hence even so soon as I could get mules, which all those who furnish them seem to try to delay my doing, my deplorable situation is such, that I should be forced to stop at some village near Madrid, without being able to get forward: however, I have tried at a method I do not mention, for fear of this letter being decyphered, to convey the whole intelligence to Admiral Saunders, General Parslow, and the Consuls.

Mr.

Mr. Porten, ſeeing how ill I am, has promiſed to ſet out forthwith for Liſbon; and by him I ſhall be able to have the letters forwarded which I have now ready. I propoſe diſpatching a meſſenger when I do get into Portugal, with a great number of letters for your Lordſhip. The meſſenger being to ſet out ſo ſoon, I have not time to add more.

I am, &c.

BRISTOL.

COPY OF NOTES GIVEN TO GENERAL WALL, AT OUR FIRST CONFERENCE, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1761. (A.)

COUNT of Fuentes accompanied the Catholic King's letter to his Majeſty, with the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip from Spain.

The King's particular delicacy, in concerting military plans, to avoid any hoſtilities towards objects that could give umbrage to his Catholic Majeſty.

An anſwer concerning the treaty: as well as to know the intention of Spain with regard to Great Britain.

Nothing could more eſſentially give real ſatisfaction to his Majeſty, than my procuring ſuch an anſwer, as might contribute to the continuation of that friendly intercourſe, which it is not more the intereſt of both crowns to maintain, than it is the King's ſincere deſire to cultivate.

COPY

COPY OF NOTES WROTE DOWN IN THE CLOSET OF GENERAL WALL, AND GIVEN BY ME TO HIS EXCELLENCY, TUESDAY THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, THE DAY OF OUR SECOND CONFERENCE. *(B.)*

WHETHER the court of Madrid intends to join the French our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain? or to depart, in any manner, from its neutrality? [*Here the negotiation ends, with coming back to the demand which Mr. Pitt made, in the laſt paragraph but one, of his letter, dated the twenty-eighth of July*, 1761.]

A categorical anſwer is expected to thoſe queſtions; otherwiſe a refuſal to comply will be looked upon as an aggreſſion, on the part of Spain, and a declaration of war.

(C) Was not laid before Parliament, being the original Spaniſh of (D).

GENERAL WALL, B. RETIRO, 10TH DEC. 1761.

TRANSLATION. (D.) MOST EXCELLENT LORD;

MY LORD,

YOUR Excellency having expreſſed to me, the day before yeſterday, and being even pleaſed to put in writing, That you had orders to aſk a poſitive and categorical anſwer to the queſtion, If Spain thought of joining herſelf with France againſt England? Declaring, at the ſame time, that you ſhould look

look upon the refusal as a declaration of war; and that you would, in consequence, leave this court. The spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which dictated this inconsiderate step, and which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns so much in the British government, is what made, in the same instant, the declaration of war, and attacked the King's dignity. Your Excellency may think of retiring when, and in what manner, it is convenient to you; which is the only answer that, without detaining you, his Majesty has ordered me to give you.

Buen Retiro, 10 *Dec.* 1761.

Most excellent Lord,

I kiss your Excellency's hands.

Your obedient servant,

Don RICARDO WALL.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTE DELIVERED TO THE EARL OF EGREMONT, BY THE COUNT DE FUENTES, DEC. 25, 1761.

THE Count de Fuentes, the Catholic King's ambassador to his Britannic Majesty, has just received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Bristol, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid, has said to his Excellency M. Wall, minister of state, That he had orders to demand a positive and categorical answer to this question, *viz.* If Spain thinks of allying herself with France against England? and to declare,

declare, at the ſame time, he ſhould take a refuſal to his demand for an aggreſſion and declaration of war; and that he ſhould, in conſequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Spain. The above miniſter of ſtate anſwered him, That ſuch a ſtep could only be ſuggeſted by the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, ſtill reigns but too much in the Britiſh Government: That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity violently attacked: That he might retire how and when he ſhould think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in conſequence, ordered to leave the court and the dominions of England; and to declare to the Britiſh King, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe, That the horrors into which the Spaniſh and Engliſh nations are going to plunge themſelves, muſt be attributed *only to the pride and to the unmeaſurable ambition, of* HIM [this is another compliment paid to Mr. Pitt, by another Spaniſh miniſter] *who has held the reins of government, and who appears ſtill to hold them, although by another hand*: That if his Catholic Majeſty excuſed himſelf from anſwering on the treaty in queſtion, between his Catholic Majeſty, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the 15th of Auguſt, and wherein it is pretended there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reaſons; Firſt, The King's dignity

nity required him to manifest his just resentment of the little management, or to speak more properly, of the insulting manner, with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's administration; who, finding himself convinced of the justice which supported the King in his pretensions, his ordinary and last answer was, That he would not relax in any thing, till the Tower of London was taken sword in hand.

Besides, his Majesty was much shocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone, with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him. If the respect due to his royal Majesty, had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; the ministers of Spain might have said frankly to those of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's express orders, declares publicly, *viz.* That the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war: That there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two Sovereigns; but it is specified therein, that that guaranty is not to be understood but of the dominions which shall remain to France, after the present war shall be ended: That although his Catholic Majesty might have had reason to think himself offended, by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. de Bussy, minister of France, which he had presented, for terminating

minating the differences of France and England, at the same time with the war between this last and France, he has however dissembled; and from an effect of his love of peace, caused a memorial to be delivered to my Lord Bristol, wherein it evidently demonstrated, that the step of France, which put the minister Pitt into so bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the sincerity of the two Sovereigns: That further, from a fresh proof of his pacific spirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France, his cousin, That if the union of interest, in any manner retarded the peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to put an obstacle to so great an happiness. But it was soon seen that this was only a pretence, on the part of the English minister: For, that of France, continuing his negotiation, without making any mention of Spain, and proposing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the minister Pitt, to the great astonishment of the universe, rejected them with disdain; and shewed, at the same time, his ill-will against Spain, to the scandal of the same British council; and unfortunately he has succeeded but too far in his pernicious design.

This declaration made, the Count de Fuentes desires his Excellency, my Lord Egremont, to present his most humble respects to his Britannic Majesty; and to obtain for him passports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go

out of the dominions of Great Britain, without any trouble, and to go by the ſhort paſſage of the ſea, which ſeparates them from the continent.

TRANSLATION OF THE ANSWER TO THE COUNT DE FUENTES, BY THE EARL OF EGREMONT, DEC. 31, 1761.

THE Earl of Egremont, his Britannic Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, ambaſſador of the Catholic King at the court of London, a paper, in which, beſides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the neceſſary paſſports to go out of the King's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the two courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes which may enſue from the rupture which has happened. In order that no body may be miſled, by the declaration which his Excellency has been pleaſed to make to the King, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe; notwithſtanding the inſinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which his Excellency pretends reigns in the Britiſh government, to the misfortune of mankind; and, notwithſtanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the Engliſh nation, as if it could be ſeparated from its King, for whom the moſt determined ſentiments of love, of duty, and of

of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his subjects; the said Earl of Egremont, by his Majesty's order, laying aside, in this answer, all spirit of declamation, and of harshness, avoiding every offensive word, which might hurt the dignity of Sovereigns, without stooping to invectives against private persons, will confine himself to facts with the most scrupulous exactness; and it is from this representation of facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole universe, for the purity of the King's intentions, and for the sincerity of the wishes his Majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the moderation he has always shewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendship and good understanding between the British and Spanish nations.

The King having received undoubted informations, That the court of Madrid had secretly contracted engagements with that of Versailles, which the ministers of France laboured to represent, in all the courts of Europe, as offensive to Great Britain; and combining these appearances with the step which the court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his Majesty, in avowing its consent, (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial presented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Bussy, minister plenipotentiary of the most Christian King, to the King's secretary of state; and his Majesty having afterwards received intelligence, scarce admitting

admitting a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, by a diſpatch, dated the 28th of October, *to demand, in terms, the moſt meaſured, however, the moſt amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, or, at leaſt, of the articles which might relate to the intereſt of Great Britain;* And, in order to avoid every thing which could be thought to imply the leaſt ſlight of the dignity, or even the delicacy, of his Catholic Majeſty, the Earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to *content himſelf with aſſurances,* in caſe the Catholic King offered to give *any*, that the ſaid engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that *any difficulty was made, of ſhewing the treaty.* The King could not give a leſs equivocal proof of his dependance on the good faith of the Catholic King, than in ſhewing him an unbounded confidence in ſo important an affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happineſs of his people.

How great then was the King's ſurpriſe, when inſtead of receiving the juſt ſatisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambaſſador, that, having

having addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter of Spain, for that purpoſe, he could only draw from him a refuſal, to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to his Majeſty's juſt requiſitions, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtineſs, animoſity, and menace, and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the ſuſpicions of the unamicable diſpoſition of the court of Spain, that nothing leſs than his Majeſty's moderation, and his reſolution taken to make all the efforts poſſible, to avoid the misfortunes inſeparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a laſt trial, by giving orders to his ambaſſador, to addreſs himſelf to the miniſter of Spain, to deſire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid, towards that of Great Britain, in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the deſign to join the King's enemies in the preſent war, or to depart in any manner from the neutrality they had hitherto obſerved; and to make that miniſter ſenſible, that, if they perſiſted in refuſing all ſatisfaction, on demands ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary, and ſo intereſting, the King could not but conſider ſuch a refuſal as the moſt authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his Majeſty, to take the meaſures, which his royal prudence ſhould dictate, for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the proſperity and protection of his people: and to recal his ambaſſador.

 Unhappily

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones: the Spanish minister, keeping no further measures, answered drily, "That it was in that very moment, that the war was declared, and the King's dignity attacked, and that the Earl of Bristol might retire, how, and when, he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true light, the declaration, "That, if the respect due to his Catholic Majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; and that the ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as M. de Fuentes, by the King's express order, declares publickly, That the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon; wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war; and that the guaranty, which is therein specified, is not to be understood but of the dominions which shall remain to France after the war." It is declared, that very far from thinking of being wanting to the respect acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the instructions given to the Earl of Bristol have always been, to make the requisitions on the subject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the decency, and all the attention possible: and the demand of a categorical answer was not made, till after repeated and the most stinging refusals to give the least satisfaction,

and at the laſt extremity. Therefore, if the court of Spain ever had the deſign to give this ſo neceſſary ſatisfaction, they had not the leaſt reaſon that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment when it could no longer be of uſe. But, fortunately, the terms in which the declaration is conceived, ſpare us the regret of not having received it ſooner; for it appears, at firſt ſight, that the anſwer is not at all conformable to the demand. We wanted to be informed, If the court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain; or to depart from their neutrality? Whereas the anſwer concerns one treaty only, which is ſaid to be of the 15th of Auguſt; carefully avoiding to ſay the leaſt word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted in the preſent criſis.

After a deduction as exact as faithful of what has paſſed between the two courts, it is left to the impartial public to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the reſt, the Earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's order, That the neceſſary paſſports for him ſhall be expedited; and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible facilities for his paſſage to the port which he ſhall think moſt convenient.

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THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE WAS PUBLISHED IN ALL THE PUBLIC PRINTS, ABOUT A YEAR AFTER MR. PITT'S RESIGNATION.

"THE King of Pruſſia, by means of Lord Chatham, obtained the pardon of George Keith, Lord Mareſchal of Scotland, from the late King George. Lord Chatham improved upon this; and as Lord Mareſchal was well known to the grandees of Spain, and they believed him to be in their intereſt; as at that time he was the Pruſſian miniſter at that court, they communicated the Family compact to him, and he, as in duty bound to his new Sovereign, communicated the ſame to Lord Chatham, then Mr. Secretary Pitt. This alludes to Lord Chatham's being *certainly* apprized of the *ſecret.* When his Lordſhip propoſed the ſeizing the galleons, he was oppoſed in council, and ſneered at by Lord Bute in particular; and being queſtioned concerning his information, he with reluctance, ſhewed the letters from Lord Mareſchal. Upon which the late Lord Hardwicke obſerved, that a halter was once round that nobleman's neck, but now more ſure; alluding to his returning to Spain, where they would put him to death. Lord Mareſchal was then on ſhipboard at Portſmouth, on his way to Spain; Lord Egremont wrote to him upon which he returned and went, by the way of Holland, to his government at Neuf Chattel, without going to Spain, where he has ever

been

been ſince; the end proved the information true, and that Lord Chatham's plan was what ought to have been adopted."

Whatever truth there may be in the above anecdote, it is certain, that Mr. Stanley, while at Paris, in the year 1760, where the Family Compact was negotiated, tranſmitted to Mr. Pitt a tolerable good account of it, and a *complete copy* of that part which moſt materially affected Great Britain. He left Paris, as may be ſeen by the papers relative to the negotiation, on the 20th of September.

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Translation of a Letter from M. Bougainville, Member of the Academy of Sciences, to the Right Hon. William Pitt.

Sir,

THE honours paid, during your miniſtry, to the memory of M. Wolfe, give me room to hope that you will not diſapprove of the grateful efforts made by the French troops to perpetuate the memory of the Marquis de Montcalm. The corpſe of that General, who was honoured with the regret of your nation, is buried at Quebec. I have the honour to ſend you an epitaph which the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres have wrote for him: and I would beg the favour of you, Sir, to read it over, and if there be nothing improper in it, to procure

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me a permiſſion to ſend it to Quebec, engraved in marble, to put over the Marquis de Montcalm's tomb. If this permiſſion ſhould be granted, may I preſume, Sir, to entreat the honour of a line to acquaint me with it, and at the ſame time to ſend me a paſſport, that the engraved marble may be received on board an Engliſh veſſel, and that Mr. Murray, governor of Quebec, may give leave to have it put up in the Urſuline church. I aſk pardon, Sir, for taking off your attention, even for a moment from your important concerns; but to endeavour to immortaliſe great men and illuſtrious citizens, is to do honour to you.

I am, &c.

BOUGANVILLE.

Paris, March 24, 1761.

MR. PITT'S ANSWER.

SIR,

It is a real ſatisfaction to me to ſend you the King's conſent on ſuch an intereſting ſubject, as the very handſome epitaph drawn by the Academy of Inſcriptions at Paris for the Marquis de Montcalm, which is deſired to be ſent to Quebec, engraved on marble, to be ſet up on the tomb of that illuſtrious warrior. The noble ſentiments expreſſed in the deſire to pay this tribute to the memory of their General, by the French troops who ſerved in Canada, and who ſaw him fall at their head, in a manner worthy of him, and worthy of them, cannot be too much applauded,

I ſhall

I ſhall take a pleaſure, Sir, in facilitating a deſign ſo full of reſpect to the deceaſed; and as ſoon as I am informed of the meaſures taken for embarking the marble, I ſhall immediately grant the paſſport you deſire, and ſend orders to the Governor of Canada for its reception.

As to the reſt, be aſſured, Sir, that I have a juſt ſenſe of the obliging things ſaid to me in the letter with which you honoured me, and that I think it a ſingular happineſs to have an opportunity to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of diſtinguiſhed eſteem and conſideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

April 10, 1761. W. PITT.

The Inſcription is as follows.

HIC JACET,
Utroque in orbe æternum victurus,
Ludovicus Joſephus de MONTCALM GOZON,
Marchio Sancti Verani, Baro Gabriaci,
Ordinis Sancti Ludovici commendator,
Legatus generalis exercituum Gallicorum;
Egregius et cives et miles;
Nullius rei appetens, præterquam veræ laudis;
Ingenio felici et litteris exculto
Omnes militiæ gradus per continua decora emenſus,
Omnium belli artium, temporum, diſcriminum gnarus,
In Italia, in Bohemia, in Germania dux induſtrius,

Mandata

Mandata ſibi ita ſemper gerens ut majoribus
par haberetur;
Jam clarus periculis
Ad tutandam Canadenſem provinciam miſſus,
Parvâ militûm manu hoſtium copias non ſemel
repulit;
Propugnacula cepit viris armiſque inſtructiſſima;
Algoris, inediæ, vigiliarum, laboris patiens,
Suis unice preſpiciens, immemor ſuî:
Hoſtis acer, victor manſuetus,
Fortunam virtute, virium inopiam peritia et
celeritate compenſavit:
Imminens coloniæ fatum et conſilio et manu per
quadriennium ſuſtinuit,
Tandem ingentem exercitum duce ſtrenuo et
audaci,
Claſſemque omni bellorum moli gravem,
Multiplici prudentia diu ludificatus,
Vi pertractus ad dimicandum
In primâ acie, in primo conflictu, vulneratus,
Religioni, quam ſemper coluerat, innitens,
Magno ſuorum deſiderio, nec ſine hoſtiûm
mœrore, extinctus eſt
Die XIV Septem. A D. MDCCLIX. ætat. XLVIII.
Mortales optimi ducis exuvias in excavatâ humo,
Quam globus bellicus decidens diſſilienſque
defoderat,
Galli lugentes depoſuerunt,
Et generoſæ hoſtium fidei commendârunt.

TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.

Here lieth,
In either Hemiſphere to live for ever,
LEWIS JOSEPH DE MONTCALM GOZON,
Marquis of St. Veran, Baron of Gabriac,
Commendatory of the Order of St. Lewis,
Lieutenant General of the French Army.
Not leſs an excellent Citizen than Soldier;
Who knew no Deſire but that of true Glory;
Happy in a natural Genius improved by
Literature.
Having gone through the ſeveral Steps of
military Honours
With uninterrupted Luſtre,
Skill'd in all the Arts of War,
The Juncture of Times, and the Criſis of Dangers;
In Italy, in Bohemia, in Germany,
An indefatigable General;
He ſo diſcharged his important Truſts;
That he ſeemed always equal to ſtill greater.
At length grown bright with Perils,
Sent to ſecure the Province of Canada,
With a handful of Men,
He more than once repulſed the Enemy's Forces,
And made himſelf Maſter of their Forts
Replete with Troops and Ammunition.
Inured to Cold, Hunger, Watchings and Labours,
Unmindful

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SA...

Unmindful of Himſelf,
He had no Senſation but for his Soldiers:
An Enemy with the fierceſt Impetuoſity;
A Victor with the tendereſt Humanity.
Adverſe Fortune he compenſated with Valour;
The want of Strength, with ſkill and Activity;
And, with his Counſel and Support,
For Four Years protracted the impending
Fate of the Colony.
Having with various Artifices
Long baffled a great Army,
Headed by an expert and intrepid Commander,
And a Fleet furniſhed with all warlike Stores,
Compelled at length to an Engagement,
He fell, in the firſt Rank, in the firſt Onſet,
Warm with thoſe Hopes of Religion which he
had always cheriſhed,
To the inexpreſſible loſs of his own Army,
And not without the Regret of the Enemy's.
XXIV. September, A. D. MDCCLIX. of his
Age XLVIII.
His weeping Countrymen
Depoſited the Remains of their excellent
General in a Grave,
Which a fallen Bomb in burſting had excavated
for him,
Recommending them to the generous Faith of
their Enemies.

MR.

Mr. Pitt's Letter to General Monckton Governor of New York, accompanied with the Red Ribband, for General, now Lord Amherst.

New York.

His Excellency Major General Monckton, Governor of New York, and several officers of the army being present, Major General Monckton read Mr. Secretary Pitt's Letter, as follows:

" Sir, *Whitehall, July* 17, 1761.

" HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased, as a mark of his royal approbation of the many and eminent services of Major General Amherst, to nominate him to be one of the Knight Companions of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; and it being necessary that he should be invested with the Ensigns of the said Order, which are transmitted to him by this opportunity: I am to signify to you the King's pleasure, that you should perform that ceremony; and it being his Majesty's intention, that the same be done in the most honourable and distinguished manner that circumstances will allow of, you will concert and adjust with General Amherst, such time and manner, for investing him with the Ensigns of the Order of the Bath, as shall appear to you most proper for shewing all due respect to the King's Order, and as may, at the same time, mark in the most public manner, his Majesty's just sense of the constant zeal,

zeal, and ſignal abilities, which General Amherſt has exerted in the ſervice of his King and country.

I am, &c.

Hon. Rob. Monckton. W. PITT."

Major General Monckton then proceeded to put the ribband over Sir Jeffery Amherſt's ſhoulder, making an apology, that circumſtances would not admit of a more formal inveſtiture.

Sir Jeffery Amherſt, upon receiving this Order, addreſſed himſelf to Major General Monckton, in the following terms:

"Sir, I am truly ſenſible of this diſtinguiſhing mark of his Majeſty's royal approbation of my conduct, and ſhall ever eſteem it as ſuch; and I muſt beg leave to expreſs to you the peculiar ſatisfaction I have, and the pleaſure it gives me, to receive this mark of favour from your hands."

M.

As it is poſſible that the argument for keeping poſſeſſion of the French Weſt India Iſlands may, at ſome future period, be revived, it is preſumed the reader will not be diſpleaſed with the inſertion of the following paper. The ſubject was brought on the tapis by the publication of Comparative Statements of the importance of Canada and Guadaloupe: and the queſtion was, Which *of thoſe Colonies Great Britain ought to keep, in the negotiation for peace, at that time pending, between Mr. Pitt and M. Buſſy?*

COPY

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in Guadaloupe to his Friend in London, August, 1760.

THE different opinions of the people concerning the value of Canada, and the value of Guadaloupe to Great Britain, have occaſioned many diſputes in private and public, in which private views have too often influenced the debate.

Thoſe who are for acquiring all Canada, and giving up Guadaloupe, and every thing elſe, argue in this manner: That no terms with the French can be ſecure or laſting; at the very time they are making a peace, they are contriving how to break it, and will do ſo as ſoon as any opportunity occurs to do it to advantage: That we entered into the war only upon account of America: That the French invaded our properties there, and were long contriving to do it; now that we have beaten them out of all that country, what we did never claim, as well as what we did claim, therefore we ought to keep all America, as the greateſt acquiſition we can make, or ever was made; for if we allow them the ſmalleſt footing even in Canada itſelf, we can never be ſecure they will not drive us out of that country: That the trade of North America is the great fountain of all the Britiſh wealth and power; that of late years it furniſhes and employs ſo many ſhips and ſo many ſailors,

ſailors, makes ſo great a conſumption of the produce of Great Britain, ſends ſo much of its produce to the ſugar iſlands, and pours in ſuch a tide of wealth from the Weſt Indies upon Britain, as enables her to make the figure ſhe now does to the reſt of the world: That if all North America were her own, ſhe could be drawn into no more wars on that account; our trade there would riſe to the higheſt pitch; and that country ſo extenſive, ſo rich, and full of ſo many lakes and rivers fit for navigation, would ſoon raiſe the power and naval ſtrength of Great Britain to a degree beyond any power on earth. That the fur trade might be entirely our own; that one ſhip of the Hudſon Bay Company is often ſo rich as to bring home more value than ten ſugar ſhips: That we have ſufficiency of the ſugar iſlands already: That Jamaica alone, if it were properly cultivated, can afford more ſugar than England wants; it ſends home near 40,000 hogſheads every year, when the third part is not cultivated: That Guadaloupe is a place of no ſignificancy compared with Jamaica, and could add very little ſtrength or wealth to Great Britain: That the French have long outdone us in the hats; a trade that we may have entirely to ourſelves by acquiring Canada; and that if we leave the French the ſmalleſt footing or poſſeſſion there, we never can be ſecure or ſafe in the reſt, we have done nothing, but muſt be always liable to repeat the ſame expence.

Thoſe

Thoſe who wiſh the keeping of Guadaloupe anſwer as follows: That Guadaloupe we certainly have, and that Canada we have not; the fate of it is ſtill dubious: That all the reaſoning before mentioned is ſophiſtical and unſolid: That the advantages of North America to Britain, excluſive of Canada, are very great: why join them all to Canada, of itſelf worth little or nothing, but to give it weight, which it has not of itſelf? If our barrier in America ſhall be fixed by treaty to the certain limits we inſiſt upon, and Cape Breton retained or demoliſhed, we are in a much better ſituation there than ever; which would render America of much more advantage to us than it was in former times, and more ſecure; nay, as ſecure as the inſtability of human affairs can admit: the benefit of North America to Britain does not depend upon Canada at all; it is a frothy and falſe argument, Canada can add nothing: but firſt, a little improvement of the fur trade, which might be in very great perfection without it. Secondly, preventing the French from diſturbing us in that quarter of the world for ſome time; and even that argument is equally ſtrong for taking the Miſſiſſippi, otherwiſe it is not concluſive.

But as it is argued, that the French will never be at peace with us, it muſt follow, that when they cannot make war in America they muſt diſturb us in Europe; now let thoſe gentlemen anſwer, Whether we have more advantage over the French by a

war in America, or a war in Flanders, when they have Oſtend, &c. in their hands. The preſent war compared with thoſe of King William, Queen Anne, and the war in 1744, ſoon ſolves that queſtion. The ſugar trade is far preferable to the fur trade. What does a few hats ſignify, compared with that article of luxury, ſugar; the conſumption of ſugar is daily increaſing both in America and Europe, and become one of the neceſſaries of life. Jamaica has not encreaſed in ſugars theſe thirty years paſt, and never can encreaſe much, as the greateſt part of it is ſo mountainous that it is not capable of culture, and cannot anſwer the expence in many places of carrying the ſugars over the mountains to be ſhipt; though they have made a monopoly for themſelves of that commodity of a long time paſt, they muſt now be the more reluctant to part with it.

It is our ſugar iſlands that raiſe the value of North America, and pours in ſuch wealth upon the mother country. The more we have of thoſe iſlands, America becomes from that cauſe the more important and valuable, and England the richer. In America we have more than enough; in the ſugar iſlands a great deal too little: the nearer they can be proportioned to one another the better for both, and the more trade and wealth for England. The fur trade does not employ the hundredth part of the ſhipping and ſeamen, that the ſugar trade does.

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The having all North America to ourſelves by acquiring Canada dazzles the eyes, and blinds the underſtandings of the giddy and unthinking people, as it is natural for the human mind to graſp at every appearance of wealth and grandeur: yet it is eaſy to diſcover that ſuch a peace might ſoon ruin Britain. The acquiſition of Canada will in the end be deſtructive to us; becauſe ſuch a country as North America, ten times larger in extent than Britain, richer ſoil in moſt places, all the different climates you can fancy, all the lakes and rivers for navigation one could wiſh, plenty of wood for ſhipping, and as much iron, hemp, aud naval ſtores as any part of the world, ſuch a country, at ſuch a diſtance, could never remain long ſubject to Britain: you have taught them the art of war, and put arms in their hands, and they can furniſh themſelves with every thing in a few years without the aſſiſtance of Britain. They are always grumbling and complaining againſt Britain, even while they have the French to dread; what may they not be ſuppoſed to do, if the French are no longer a check upon them? You muſt keep a moſt numerous ſtanding army to overawe them; theſe troops will ſoon get wives and poſſeſſions, and become Americans. Thus, from theſe meaſures, you lay the ſureſt foundations of unpeopling Britain, and ſtrengthening America to revolt: a people who muſt become more licentious from their liberty, and more factious and turbulent from

from the diſtance of the power that rules them: One muſt be very little converſant in hiſtory, and totally unacquainted with the paſſions and the operations of the human mind, who cannot foreſee theſe events as clearly as any thing can be diſcovered that lies concealed in the womb of time. It is no gift of prophecy: it is only the natural and unavoidable conſequences of ſuch and ſuch meaſures: and muſt appear ſo to every man whoſe head is not too much affected with popular madneſs, or political enthuſiaſm.

But without dipping too deep in futurity, pray what can Canada yield to Britain, in this or any ſubſequent age, but a little extenſion of the fur trade? Whereas Guadaloupe can furniſh as much ſugar, cotton, rum, and coffee, as all the iſlands we have put together, and conſume a vaſt quantity of the Britiſh and American produce, from which trade the ſhipping and naval ſtrength of Britain muſt greatly increaſe: without any allowance for the cinnamon trade, which of itſelf may bring a good deal of wealth to the mother-country, as we have the wild cinnamon in common with the other iſlands; ſo we have alſo the true genuine cinnamon tree, and have ſent home to England ſamples of it, as good as any the Dutch have.

The conſumption of ſugar is daily increaſing both in Europe and America, and we cannot at this day ſerve ourſelves with that article; but are we not to endeavour to ſerve foreign markets if we can? Did

ever

ever the French bring half ſo much wealth to their country from hats, as from their ſugar iſlands? To ſay we have ſugar enough, is to ſay we have trade enough, a new doctrine truly; and if ſo, what uſe have we for Canada? In a word, it is moſt obvious to every impartial eye, that the increaſe of the ſugar iſlands is particularly the intereſt of Britain: ſhe is there too weak, and as thoſe iſlands bring moſt wealth both to Britain and America, ſo from their weakneſs they can never be in any danger of revolting; and that every perſon, as ſoon as he can make a fortune there, comes home to the mother country and enjoys it; witneſs the number of the proprietors of the ſugar iſlands, that reſide at London, and many of them ſit in Parliament. If they dread Guadaloupe as a rival to their private intereſt, they muſt at the ſame time own, it is a great acquiſition to the public wealth and ſtrength. Thus Guadaloupe, one of the greateſt acquiſitions ever Britain made, acquires many powerful enemies from private views, and has nothing to plead but her public utility and advantage, often found too feeble an opponent to the private intereſt of a few.

But to conclude, nothing can ſecure Britain ſo much againſt the revolting of North America, as the French keeping ſome footing there to be a check upon them. If the peace be made with any tolerable attention to our barrier in America, as we may be moſt certain it will, France muſt ever after be an enemy

enemy too feeble to be dreaded in that corner of the world. But if we were to acquire all Canada, we ſhould ſoon find North America itſelf too powerful and too populous to be long governed by us at this diſtance. We have often, too often, waſted our blood and treaſure to raiſe up other powers to wealth and ſtrength; who have too often become our enemies; and therefore it were much to be wiſhed that we could take warning, and do ſo no more.

Guadaloupe is ſuppoſed to be capable of producing at leaſt 100,000 hogſheads of ſugar every year. Whereas all the Britiſh iſlands are not upon an average ſuppoſed to exceed the following calculation:

Barbadoes - -	14,000
Antigua - -	16,000
Mountſerrat - -	3,000
Nevis - - -	3,500
St. Kitt's - - -	17,000
Anguilla - - -	50
Tortola - - -	2,500
Jamaica - - -	50,000
	105,050

N

Previous to the General Election in 1761, the Corporation of Bath ſent the following Letter to Mr. Pitt.

"SIR, *Bath, 6th of Oct. 1760*

"WE the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of this city, do tranſmit to you, our moſt grateful thanks, for exerting your great abilities with ſo much

much zeal and unwearied diligence in the ſervice of his majeſty and our country, as hath reflected particular honour on our city. We are convinced we ſhould not do juſtice to ourſelves and brother citizens, if we did not pay that regard which is juſtly due to your diſtinguiſhed merit, by taking the earlieſt opportunity of offering to you the ſame ſeat in Parliament at the next general election; and which we hereby beg the favour of your acceptance of from,

Sir, your moſt obliged,
and very humble ſervants.

MR. PITT'S ANSWER.

St. James's-Square, Oct. 9th, 1760.

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN
OF THE CORPORATION.

"I AM this day honoured with your letter, and cannot defer a moment to expreſs the ſentiments of the warmeſt and moſt reſpectful gratitude for ſuch a freſh mark of your condeſcenſion and goodneſs to me, after the many great and unmerited favours which you have already conferred upon me.

"Happy! that my feeble endeavours for the King's ſervice have in your candid interpretation, ſtood in the place of more effectual deſervings; and that, actuated by the generous motives of zealous and ſteady attachment to his Majeſty's Government,

ment, you are pleafed again to think of committing to me the important and honourable truft of reprefenting you at the next general election.

"Be affured, Gentlemen, that I am juftly proud of the title of Servant of the city of Bath, and that I can never fufficiently manifeft the deep fenfe I have of your diftinguifhed and repeated favours, nor exprefs the refpect, gratitude, and affection, with which I remain,

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Corporation,

Your moft faithful and moft obliged humble fervant,

W. PITT."

O.

BLACKISTON, Mayor.

At a Court of Common-Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1761.

"RESOLVED, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent fervices rendered this nation during the time he fo ably filled the high and important office of one of his Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, and to perpetuate their grateful fenfe of his merits, who by the vigour of his mind had not only roufed the ancient fpirit of this nation, from the pufillanimous ftate, to which it had been reduced;

duced; but, by his integrity and ſteadineſs uniting us at home, and carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by our trade accompanying our conqueſts in every quarter of the globe,

"Therefore the City of London, ever ſtedfaſt in their loyalty to their King and attentive to the honour and proſperity of their country, cannot but lament the national loſs of ſo able, ſo faithful, a Miniſter at this critical conjuncture."

At a Common-Council held at Guildhall, on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1761, the Town Clerk reported his having waited on the Right Hon. William Pitt, with their Resolution of Thanks, to which he had been pleased to return the following Answer:

"MR. PITT requeſtsof Sir James Hodges, That he will be ſo good to repreſent him, in the moſt reſpectful manner, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, and expreſs his high ſenſe of the ſignal honour which they have been pleaſed to confer on him, by their condeſcending and favourable reſolution of the 22d of October; an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confuſion at his own ſmall deſervings, while he views with exultation the univerſal public ſpirit

diſperſed

dispersed through an united people; and the matchless intrepidity of the British sailors and soldiers conducted by officers justly famed through all the quarters of the world: To this concurrence of national virtue, graciously protected by the Throne, all the national prosperities (under the favour of Heaven) have been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the City of London, that through the whole course of this arduous war, the great seat of commerce has generously set the illustrious example of steady zeal for the dignity of the Crown, and of unshaken firmness and magnanimity."

EXETER, OCTOBER 29, 1761.

AT A CHAMBER IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

"THAT the thanks of this body be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for the important services rendered this kingdom during his happy administration of public affairs: And to assure him, that they shall ever retain an exalted and grateful sense of his merit and great abilities, whose wisdom, and truly British spirit, animated and excited the hearts of the nation when sunk into a state of timidity and despondence; restored its ancient lustre, and raised our commercial interest, together with our military glory, to a sublimity of dignity and honour, never experienced, nor even known before.

"Ever

"Ever firmly loyal to our King and country, we cannot, therefore, but bewail, at this grand crisis, the national loss of so able a minister."

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS SENT BY THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, TO BENJAMIN HEATH, ESQ. TOWN CLERK OF THE CITY OF EXETER, IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE RESOLUTION.

"SIR, *Hayes, Nov.* 6, 1761.

"I DESIRE you will be so good to present to Mr. Mayor, and to the chamber of Exeter, my respectful and grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour which they have been pleased to confer upon me. Conscious of no title to such eminent favour, I can only feel more sensibly the extent of their indulgence; and forming, as I do, unceasing vows for the continuation of those public blessings which have attended national union, I shall ever particularly rejoice, among the general prosperities of my country, in the increase of the trade, opulence, and lustre, of the city of Exeter.

"Accept, yourself, Sir, my thanks for the very obliging manner in which you have communicated to me the resolution of the Chamber.

"I am, with regard, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"W. PITT."

CHESTER

CHESTER, OCTOBER 30, 1761.

AT AN ASSEMBLY HOLDEN BEFORE THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, THOMAS CHOLMONDELEY, ESQ. AND KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE, THE RECORDER AND MAGISTRACY, THE SHERIFFS, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL, THIS DAY IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

"THAT the thanks of this Houfe be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, for his eminent and effectual fervices to his King and country; and that he be affured, that this ancient and loyal city does moft heartily concur in the opinion and recent refolution of the Common Council of the very refpectable metropolis.

"As alfo, that we deeply fhare, in the general anxiety, and concern, that Great Britain is, at this time, deprived of a minifter, whofe falutary counfels, fteady conduct, and truly patriot fpirit had retrieved the honour of thefe nations, rendered us happily unanimous at home, and glorioufly formidable to our adverfaries abroad.

Ordered likewife,

"That Thomas Cholmondeley, Efq. Mayor, the Right Hon. the Lord Grofvenor, and Thomas Grofvenor, Efq. Alderman, together with Richard Wilbraham

braham Bootle, Efq. be defired to exprefs to Mr. Pitt, thefe our fentiments of abundant gratitude, and high regard. Given under our common feal, this, &c.

Mr. Pitt's Answer.

MR. PITT begs leave to reprefent, in the moft refpectful terms to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Chefter, the extent of thofe true fentiments of lafting gratitude, with which he receives fo honourable and fo affecting a mark of the approbation and countenance of that great and eminent city; in whofe welfare he muft ever feel himfelf moft particularly interefted.

Deeply fenfible how fmall his part has been in that feries of fucceffes, which, under Providence, are the genuine fruits of national harmony, and of public virtue, he ardently prays, that the continuance of the fame happy fpirit may effectually enable his Majefty to furmount, with accumulated glories, whatever obftacles remain, to the eftablifhment of peace upon folid, honourable, and adequate conditions.

York, November 6, 1761.

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of York, in Common Council affembled, be prefented to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the fignal

ſignal advantages this nation has derived from his upright,, wiſe, and vigorous adminiſtration; to which, under Providence, we owe the revival of the antient Britiſh ſpirit, the acquiſition of the moſt valuable and important conqueſts, and the abolition of party diſtinctions. The loſs of ſo able, ſo diſintereſted a Stateſman, who ſo happily united the characters of the great miniſter and the true patriot, cannot but be deeply regretted at this critical conjuncture by every well-wiſher to his King and country."

Preſented (for the Town Clerk) by Mr. Strangwayes, of Gray's-Inn.

Mr. Pitt's Answer.

MR. PITT deſires Mr. Strangwayes will be ſo good to repreſent to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City of York, in Common Council aſſembled, with what true reſpect and lively gratitude he receives the conſpicuous mark of honour, which they have condeſcended to confer on him, by their approbation, confidence, and favour. Juſtly ſenſible how little he has deſerved, he can never enough admire and venerate that love for the public good, which has inſpired univerſal concord at home, and an unconquerable ſpirit in arms abroad. To theſe alone all the ſignal advantages of this nation, in every quarter of the globe, are, under Providence, to be aſcribed. He devoutly

devoutly implores the happy continuance of the ſame united zeal for the honour of the crown, and for the extenſion of the commerce and power of Great Britain; forming continual wiſhes for the proſperity and ſplendour of the ancient and reſpectable city of York.

BATH, DECEMBER 18, 1761.

FROM THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION.

A LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BATH TO THE RIGHT HON. MR. PITT, FOR THE GREAT SERVICES WHICH HE HAS RENDERED TO HIS KING AND COUNTRY DURING HIS LATE UPRIGHT AND ABLE ADMINISTRATION.

SIR, *Bath, Dec.* 18, 1761.

Had it not been for the particular relation in which we have the honour to ſtand towards you, we ſhould have perhaps been ſtill content, as others are, to enjoy in ſilence thoſe fervours of gratitude, which every truly Britiſh heart muſt feel for the great and unparalleled ſervices, which you have done your King and country throughout the courſe of your late miniſtry.

It is true, that after ſo ample and ſo honourable a teſtimony borne to them by your Royal Maſter himſelf, it would be extremely vain in us to think that any thing could be wanting to the glory of a charac-

ter thus illuftrioufly eftablifhed. But though we can add nothing to you, we have ventured to employ this occafion to do credit to ourfelves, in that light we are moft ambitious to be feen, of faithful and loyal fubjects: for in thefe expreffions of our great regard to you, we have only prefumed to follow the gracious example of the beft of Kings.

For the reft, there is no ftation where you can be found, in which your country will not need, and will not be fure to have, your moft effectual affiftance.

We have nothing, Sir, further to offer, but our ardent prayers for your health, a bleffing fo precious and fo important to the public.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moft faithful and affectionate Servants.

Mr. Pitt's Answer.

Mr. Mayor, *Hayes, Dec.* 22, 1761.

I HAVE received the particular honour of a letter figned by you, Sir, and by a great number of other Gentlemen of the Corporation, containing the moft condefcending and endearing marks of perfonal regard and favour towards me, and at the fame time beftowing on fuch inconfiderable efforts as I have been able to exert in the fervice of my King and country, teftimonies of fo diftinguifhed and honourable a nature, that I can only accept them with confufion, joined to unceafing gratitude.

Allow

Allow me, Mr. Mayor, to intreat that you will pleafe to communicate to the other Gentlemen of the Corporation thefe my moft unfeigned and refpectful acknowledgements; and to affure them of my ardent and continual wifhes for the profperity of the city of Bath, and for the particular welfare and happinefs of the feveral Members of that antient and confiderable Corporation.

I am, with the warmeft fentiments of regard and refpectful confideration,

Sir, your moft obedient,

And moft obliged humble fervant,

W. PITT.

MR. PITT'S ANSWER TO THE THANKS OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

TO SIR THOMAS CHURCHMAN, KNT. MAYOR OF NORWICH.

SIR,

I HAVE this day had the honour to receive from Mr. Harboard (now Lord Suffield) and Mr. Bacon the very undeferved and condefcending mark of approbation and favour, which the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonality of the city of Norwich have been pleafed to confer upon me.

Allow me, Sir, to entreat you to lay before that body my trueft fentiments of refpect and gratitude, for fuch a diftinguifhed additional teftimony of their goodnefs and indulgence towards me.

Afcribing,

Afcribing, as I do, the public fucceffes (under Providence) to national union at home, and to that fuperior fpirit and conduct which have fo fignally difplayed themfelves in his Majefty's fleets and armies abroad, I cannot but feel, with juft confufion, that unlimited partiality which would too generoufly rank my feeble endeavours in the place of real fervices. I implore the continuance of the diffufive bleffing of concord, and fhall, in particular, ever form the fincereft wifhes for the trade and profperity of that eminent feat of fuch extenfive and beneficial manufactures, the city of Norwich.

I am, with the trueft refpect and unalterable attachment,

Sir, your moft obedient,

And obliged humble fervant,

W. PITT.

St. James's-Square, March 9, 1762.

STIRLING, NOVEMBER, 1761.

On the 12*th inftant Admiral Holburn, Member of Parliament for Stirling, &c. waited on the Right Hon. William Pitt, lately one of his Majefty's Principal Secretaries of State, and delivered to him at London, the following Letter of Thanks from the Magiftrates, Town Council, Guildry, and feven other Royal Corporations of the faid Borough, for the many great and eminent Services rendered by him to his King and Country, while he filled with Ability his late high and important office.*

SIR,

SIR,

SOME years ago, when these kingdoms were in the greatest distress, and held the lowest rank in the opinion of many of the estates of Europe, you was called into the administration, which was thought but too soon taken out of your hands, to the grief of all lovers of their country, and was expressed in addresses to you from many cities and corporations; at which time I had the honour to transmit to you the sentiments of the Guildry of this place, to which you was pleased to make an obliging return. Not long after we found you restored, by the favour of the Sovereign, to the chief place in the ministry, to the universal joy of the people. As they hoped, so you proved the chief instrument in restoring of public credit, and, under your direction, trade flourished in the midst of war, victory and conquest attended his Majesty's arms in all quarters of the world: and while the nations around felt the dire calamities of war, we in these kingdoms may be said to have enjoyed perfect peace; at the same time, the destruction of the enemy's marine freed us from the dismal apprehension of invasion, and enabled us to retort upon the enemy; but while we gratefully looked back to the past, and indulged ourselves with future pleasing prospects, our spirits were suddenly damped by your late unexpected resignation.

The Magistrates and Town Council of this burgh, having your distinguished talents and eminent servi-

ces to your King and country under view, did unanimoufly (and with the joint concurrence of the Guildry, and feven other Royal Corporations affembled for that purpofe, to teftify their efteem of fuperior merit) authorife and appoint me as Prefes of the Council and Dean of the Guildry, to offer you their heartieft thanks, and to declare their unfeigned approbation of your diftinguifhed adminiftration; and, with the greateft pleafure, I in their name do thank you, Sir, for the many great and eminent fervices rendered to your King and country, during the time you filled with ability the high and important office of one of his Majefty's principal Secretaries of State; who revived the ancient fpirit of this nation from its defpondency, uniting the nation at home, and extending its power and commerce throughout the globe; and we have no doubt of your continuing to influence the Senate and Councils of the nation, upon the fame patriotic principles which have fo eminently diftinguifhed you in your public character.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW WALLACE.

MR. PITT'S ANSWER ADDRESSED TO ANDREW WALLACE, ESQ. OF STIRLING.

SIR, *St. James's Square, Nov.* 12, 1761.

I AM honoured with your moft obliging letter of the 27th of October, and it is with impatience that I defire

I desire the favour of you, to lay before the Magistrates and Town Council of Stirling, together with the Guildry, and seven other Royal Corporations, the deep and lively impressions fixed upon my heart, by the distinguished honour which they have been pleased to confer on me, and to entreat their favourable acceptance of the most warm returns of my respectable gratitude for this signal additional testimony of their approbation and indulgence. Let me further beg leave to offer, through you, Sir, the assurance of my unfeigned wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the town of Stirling, and of the seven Royal Corporations; and allow me to add my sincere acknowledgments to yourself personally, for the obliging and kind manner in which you are so good to communicate a resolution so partial and so full of honour to me.

I am, Sir,
With the greatest truth and regard, &c.
W. PITT.

To the Right Hon. W. Pitt, Esq. late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The grateful Address of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Dublin.

WE his Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and affectionate subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of the city of Dublin, whose names are,

are underwritten, judge theſe kingdoms too deeply intereſted in your withdrawing from the high ſtation you have lately ſo eminently and greatly filled, to the honour and ſatisfaction of the crown and the ſubjects, to let ſo important an event paſs over in ſilence.

Though thus far removed from the great ſcene of action, we ſenſibly felt the manifold good effects of your truly patriot and ſingularly wiſe and upright adminiſtration.

To this we muſt attribute the reſcuing Britain from the ſhameful infection of that peſtilential, miniſterial panic, which called foreign mercenaries to the defence of a country, by her native force, when properly exerted, more than a match for half the powers of Europe.

To your ſteady virtues, we ſtand indebted for freeing our mother-country from the reproach of calling foreign troops to defend her from a threatened invaſion, and for chaſtizing the inſolence of the vaunting invader, by inſpiring the councils and arms of Britain with that antient true national ſpirit, which, when duly exerted, ever has, and ever muſt render the Britiſh name terrible to her foes in the utmoſt extremities of the globe.

Under ſuch an adminiſtration we muſt always ſee, inſtead of private intereſt, merit, the only recommendation to places of important truſt. By ſuch meaſures as theſe it is, that we have ſeen commerce accompanying

accompanying conqueſt to the remoteſt parts of the earth; while faction was ſilenced and jarring parties reconciled and united at home.

Thus, Sir, have your ſteady patriot virtues raiſed monuments to your fame more durable than marble or braſs.

As the enemies of theſe kingdoms never had ſo great cauſe to exult, as they have from your withdrawing yourſelf from the ſphere, in which alone you could render theſe unſpeakable great ſervices to your country; ſo the true friends of theſe kingdoms never had more juſt cauſe to mourn.

We ſhould, therefore, think ourſelves wanting in duty to our patriot King, did we omit giving this public teſtimony of our ſenſe of the loſs which all ſuſtain, by the withdrawing of a miniſter of ſuch matchleſs abilities and equal fidelity, at ſo important and critical a conjuncture as the preſent.

Indulge us thus, great Sir, in venting our griefs and blending our tears with thoſe of the reſt of our mourning brethren and fellow-ſubjects in Britain, as well as in other parts of this kingdom. Accept our moſt hearty and unfeigned acknowledgments for the unſpeakable ſervices and laſting honours you have already done your native country, and all the dominions of the Crown of Britain. And give us leave to aſſure you, that we ſhall ever admire, and ever with profound reſpect and gratitude remember, the unparelleled virtues that have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed your adminiſtration.

MR.

MR. PITT'S ANSWER TO THE CORK ADDRESS.

SIR, *St James's-Square, June 24, 1761.*

"I HAVE received the very great honour of a letter from you, having the common ſeal of the city of Cork affixed to it; and muſt entreat the favour of you to repreſent for me, in the moſt expreſſive terms, to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonality of that great city, the juſt ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude, with which I receive marks ſo highly honourable, of their favourable interpretation of my conduct.

"As I am truly ſenſible how very little my feeble endeavours can have contributed to that ſeries of ſucceſſes, which (under providence) are owing to happy national concord, and to unexampled ſpirit and conduct in the Britiſh arms, I can only attribute to unlimited partiality, the unmerited teſtimony of public approbation, which that eminent trading city has been pleaſed to confer on me.

"Under the warmeſt impreſſions of repeated obligations, and full of unfeigned attachment, I ſhall ever cheriſh with pride the pleaſing remembrance of ſuch favours, and form unceaſing wiſhes for the trade and proſperity of the city of Cork.

"Give me leave, Sir, to add the expreſſions of my ſincere acknowledgments for the trouble you have ſo obligingly taken on this occaſion.

I am, with great truth and regard, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PITT.

[There were ſeveral others.]

The citizens of Corke placed a fine white marble ſtatue of Mr. Pitt, as large as life, in a niche on the Exchange, with the following inſcriptions:*

"In honour of Mr. PITT, late Secretary and Miniſter of State to their Majeſties GEORGE II. and III of Great Britain, who, in a few years of his able and upright adminiſtration, reſtored the honour of the Britiſh arms, together with the ſafety, influence, and glory of his King and country, this ſtatue is erected by the citizens of Corke, anno 1764." This is on the one plate. On another is the following: "Siſte, viator, ubicunque terrarum oriundus. Vera Icon GULIELMI PITT cujos ſi nomen audies, nihil hic de fama deſideres."

P

LETTERS BETWEEN MR. PITT AND MR. ALLEN.

DEAR SIR, *Hayes, June* 2, 1763.

HAVING declined accompanying Sir John Seabright in preſenting the addreſs from Bath, tranſmitted to us jointly by the Town Clerk, I think it on all accounts, indiſpenſably neceſſary that I ſhould inform you of the reaſon of my conduct. The epithet of adequate given to the peace contains a deſcription of the conditions of it, ſo repugnant to my unalterable opinion concerning many of them, and fully declared by me in parliament, that it was as impoſſible for me to obey the corporation's commands in preſenting their addreſs, as it was unexpected to receive

receive ſuch a commiſſion. As to my opinion of the peace, I will only ſay that I formed it with ſincerity according to ſuch lights as my little experience, and ſmall portion of underſtanding, could afford me. This conviction muſt remain to myſelf the conſtant rule of my conduct; and I leave to others, with much deference to their better information, to follow their own judgment. Give me leave, my dear good Sir, to deſire to convey, through you, to Mr. Mayor, and to the Gentlemen of the corporation, theſe my free ſentiments; and with the juſteſt ſenſe of their paſt goodneſs towards me, plainly to confeſs that I perceive I am but ill-qualified to form pretenſions to the future favour of gentlemen, who are come to think ſo differently from me, on matters of the higheſt importance to the national welfare.

I am ever,

With reſpectful and affectionate eſteem,

My dear Sir, your faithful friend,

And obliged humble ſervant.

Signed W. PITT.

Lady Chatham joins with me, in all compliments to the family of Prior Park.

To Ralph Allen, Eſq.

The addreſs was in theſe words.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"WE the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the antient and loyal city of Bath, do beg leave

leave to congratulate, and moſt humbly to thank your majeſty for an adequate and advantageous peace, which you have graciouſly procured for your people, after a long and very expenſive, though neceſſary and glorious war, which your Majeſty, upon your acceſſion to the Throne, found your kingdoms engaged in.

"And we take the liberty to aſſure your Majeſty, that upon all occaſions we ſhall be ready to give the moſt evident proofs of the trueſt zeal and duty, which the moſt dutiful ſubjects can teſtify to the moſt gracious and beſt of Princes.

"In teſtimony whereof we have hereunto
"affixed our common ſeal, the 28th day of
"May, 1763."

Prior Park, June 4, 1763.

My dearest Sir,

It is extremely painful to me to find by the letter which you was pleaſed to ſend me the ſecond of this month, that the word adequate, in the Bath addreſs, has been ſo very offenſive to you as to hinder the ſincereſt and moſt zealous of your friends, in the Corporation, from teſtifying, for the future their great attachment to you.

Upon this occaſion, in juſtice to them, it is incumbent on me to acquaint you, that the exceptionable word does not reſt with them, but myſelf, who ſuddenly drew up that addreſs to prevent their ſending of

of another which the Mayor brought to me in terms that I could not concur in; copies of the two forms I have taken the liberty to ſend to you in the incloſed paper for your private peruſal; and Sir John Seabright having in his letter to Mr. Clutterbuck only acquainted him, that in your abſence in the country he delivered the addreſs, I ſhall decline executing of your commands to the corporation on this delicate point, unleſs you renew them, upon your peruſal of this letter, which for ſafety I have ſent by a meſſenger, and I beg your anſwer to it by him, who has orders to wait for it.

Permit me to ſay, that I have not the leaſt objection to, but the higheſt regard, and even veneration for your whole conduct; neither have I any apology to make for the expreſſion in which I am ſo unfortunate to differ from you. And with the utmoſt reſpect, affection, and gratitude, you will always find me to be, My deareſt Sir,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

Signed R. ALLEN.

To the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt.

The beſt wiſhes of this family always attend Lady Chatham.

Hayes, June 5, 1763.

My Dear Sir,

I AM ſorry that my letter of the 2d inſt. ſhould give you uneaſineſs, and occaſion to you the trouble of

of ſending a meſſenger to Hayes. I deſire you to be aſſured, that few things can give me more real concern than to find that my notions of the public good differ ſo widely from thoſe of the man, whoſe goodneſs of heart and private virtues I ſhall ever reſpect and love. I am not inſenſible to your kind motives for wiſhing to interpoſe time for ſecond thoughts; but knowing how much you approve an open and ingenuous proceeding, I truſt that you will ſee the unfitneſs of my concealing from my conſtituents the inſurmountable reaſons which prevented my obeying their commands, in preſenting an addreſs, containing a diſavowal of my opinion, delivered in parliament relating to the peace. As their ſervant, I owe to theſe gentlemen an explanation of my conduct on this occaſion; and as a man not forgetful of the diſtinguiſhed honour of having been invited to repreſent them, I owe it, in gratitude, to them, not to think of embarraſſing and encumbering, for the future, friends to whom I have ſuch obligations; and who now view with approbation meaſures of an adminiſtration, founded on the ſubverſion of that ſyſtem which once procured me the countenance and favour of the city of Bath. On theſe plain grounds, very coolly weighed, I will venture to beg again that my equitable, good friend will be ſo good to convey to Mr. Mayor and the Gentlemen of the Corporation, my ſentiments, as contained in my letter of the 2d inſtant.

I am

I am ever, with unchanging ſentiments of reſpect and affection,

My dear Sir, moſt faithfully yours,

W. PITT.

Prior Park, June 9, 1763.

MY DEAREST SIR,

WITH the greateſt anxiety and concern I have, in obedience to your poſitive and repeated commands, executed the moſt painful commiſſion that I ever received.

Upon this diſagreeable occaſion give me leave juſt to ſay, that however different our abilities may be, it is the duty of every honeſt man, after he has made the ſtricteſt enquiry, to act purſuant to the light which the Supreme Being has been pleaſed to diſpenſe to him; and this being the rule that I am perſuaded we both govern ourſelves by, I ſhall take the liberty now only to add, that it is impoſſible for any perſon to retain higher ſentiments of your late glorious adminiſtration than I do, nor can be with truer fidelity, zeal, affection, and reſpect, than I have been, ſtill am, and always ſhall be,

My deareſt Sir,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

Signed R. ALLEN.

To the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt.

The beſt wiſhes of this family wait upon Lady Chatham.

ANEC-

Q.

ANECDOTE OF LORD BUTE.

"A CERTAIN noble Lord (Lord Bute), who has uttered many extraordinary things, upon observing the warm professions of duty and affection to our Sovereign, in which every part of the kingdom rivalled another at his accession, said, in the House of Lords in 1761, that it would be the duty of the peculiar situation in which he found himself, to prevent the Nation's complimenting away its liberties to a King who was so much beloved. It is to be hoped, the noble Lord was mistaken, if he thought the people of England would ever put his good offices to the trial; but his administration, either *proper* or *delegated*, has not given a proof that they might have been relied upon.

"Ever since this Favourite, whose influence did not begin, and has not ended with the high office he resigned in 1763, took the ascendant at court, prerogative and the power of the Crown, have been founded in a manner of which there is no example, since the House of Hanover came to the throne, their possession of which is a perpetual tribute to the paramount rights of the PEOPLE, by whose free choice it was conferred. Writers have been hired, not to defend the prerogative, for it was not invaded; not to maintain it, for it was not disputed; but to screw it up beyond the limits within which the constitution has circumscribed it; and an incli-

nation has been visibly manifested to extend the royal influence and authority in a manner as dangerous as surprising. It has become fashionable to regret that the prerogative was in too low a state; and the imprudence of juvenile politicians, intoxicated with premature preferment, has not scrupled to avow a design formed to raise the power of the Crown. When there are such alarming appearances, the guards of the constitution should rest upon their arms, and the friends of liberty have their eyes about them."

Remarks on the Principles of the British Government. Quarto edit. page 3.

R.

MILITARY ANECDOTES.

Feb. 6, 1771.

These military anecdotes are not indeed strictly connected with the memoirs of the Earl of Chatham; yet as they relate to the operations of the war during his administration, they may not be thought undeserving of a place. They are taken from the Public Advertiser, Feb. 6, 1771.

I AGREE with my friend Lord Barrington in thinking, that Britain did *not* shine in the production of Generals last war: and I must add that my friend, General Howard, was among the number of those who might as well have been silent on that subject. I suppose the sting of reflection went the deeper, from

from the conſciouſneſs of the juſtice of the aſſertion. If the qualifications requiſite for a ſoldier conſiſted in inventing numberleſs returns—waſting paper and ink, buckling a ſhoe, cocking an hat, cutting the belts and pouches, adjuſting their exact ſymmetry and colour, and reſting a firelock, with the toe two inches one way or another, *then* I believe General Howard, and the other Generals, who ſerved in Germany, would be among the firſt-rate in the profeſſion.

The attention paid in England to the above minutiæ, is infinitely too minute!—In conſequence of which, young Gentlemen, on entering the ſervice, think, that the whole profeſſion they are to learn, conſiſts in dreſſing en militaire, being punctual at parades, underſtanding the manual exerciſe, and learning to be a martinett.—They ſee nothing elſe attended to by their ſuperior officers, and, of courſe, conclude it is *the ſum total of military knowledge!*—Their ſuperior officers never dream of inculcating the neceſſity of learning how to take advantage of ground, in forming encampments, attacks, poſting troops, erecting batteries, in forming magazines, and bakeries, in ſuch convenient places, and with ſo much prudence, as to be at hand to furniſh troops with forage, and with bread, at the ſame time that they may not ſerve to betray the intended movements of an army to an enemy, or be in danger of being taken or deſtroyed. Likewiſe in ſtudying how to

to take advantage of the overſight of an enemy, leading their troops into ambuſcades, while endeavouring to avoid falling into any laid by them, &c. &c. For which purpoſe, the being maſter of the Grecian and Roman hiſtories--of the great Duke of Marlborough's and glorious Prince Ferdinand's campaigns, is the only education capable of teaching an officer how to command an army, and lead it to repeated victories.

I would not be underſtood to mean, that the manual exerciſe, and the dreſſing of ſoldiers to appear military, is *not* to be attended to—far from it—no troops are fit to take the field, unleſs they have been well drilled---it is the buſineſs of commanding officers of regiments to ſee that properly performed. What I complain of is, that *this* is the *only* buſineſs which is attended to. After a young man has proved himſelf to be a good adjutant, he finds his character *ſufficiently* eſtabliſhed *to obtain preferment*; and he need give himſelf no trouble to ſhew he has likewiſe been learning the way to command, and conduct a corps in the face of an enemy, with honour and glory.

I revere the memory of the late Duke of Cumberland! The army had not the appearance of ſoldiers, till he dreſſed it, and made good regulations. I revere his memory, for his ſteady revolution principles! for his bravery! for his having, under God, quaſhed rebellion, and thereby reſcued us from all the

the horrors of Popery! and for his unalterable regard for our happy conſtitution!—yet as his *military* knowledge never went beyond that of an adjutant, he was unable to conduct a great army---he could lead troops gallantly into action, but then he was ignorant how to diſpoſe their different attacks, ſo as to perplex his enemy, and penetrate their line with advantage---how to ſuſtain his attacks, if repulſed, or cover their retreat if defeated! witneſs Fontenoy, where, if it had not been for Lord Crawford, no retreat would have been effected! witneſs Haſtenbeck, where he gained a victory, and the enemy were on the route! flying in confuſion! but, by his not advancing his cavalry in time, they rallied, and he had that victory turned into a total defeat! I would not have mentioned the Duke of Cumberland, if I had not been under a neceſſity, by way of *accounting* for the too minute attention to the minutiæ, ſhewn (ſince his time) by officers of the firſt rank. The Duke began it, by taking more trouble when in the field, about how the officers were to be poſted when the line was to be turned out of *compliment*—how they were to be dreſſed—the men accoutred, *&c. &c.* than in learning how to diſtreſs the enemy, or conduct the campaign; let any one read *his* orderly books—compare them with Prince Ferdinand's! and *then* judge how very differently they employ their thoughts! *this* has led all our Generals to follow his example! his Majeſty is now confirm-

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ing it! witneſs the parade about nothing! attending to trifles! altering the way of wearing ſaſhes, as if *that* was *of conſequence ſufficient* to excite the attention of a great King! his officers of rank take no notice of the regimental officers ſhamefully neglecting to pay attention to their men in their firings--- how do they level their pieces? Into the air! if they make a noiſe, 'tis enough, though they aim at the clouds; I ſtood on the flanks at moſt of the reviews, and I can ſwear that three-fourths preſented ſo as to have gone over houſes, *not* in their platoon, or grand diviſion firings, but in running fires, which repreſent *real action*, and therefore ought to be *moſt* attended to---for if men get a practice of doing ſo at exerciſe, they will hardly aim better when bullets whiſtle about their ears. Now, to bring all I have ſaid, *home to the general officers*, and by way of proving their *military* education to have been *ſadly neglected*, let us take a view of the appearance thoſe made who were laſt war in Germany, and by the few following ſpecimens, judge of their *warlike* abilities. And, firſt, I muſt *except dead Lord Granby* from the cenſure I am about to paſs on the other Generals---

> " Let *others* hail the *riſing* ſun—
> " I bow to that whoſe courſe is run. *Garrick.*

To do him juſtice, he took pains *in Germany* to *learn* his profeſſion; and the diſpoſition he made of his battalions the evening of the day preceding Filling-

houſen

housen (campaign 1761) will ever prove his having been a soldier: The great Prince Ferdinand commended it in the most flattering manner, namely, by *not altering it.*

If G---l H---d had confined himself to his comisariat business last campaign, he would have been *more in his sphere*: He would not have pestered the troops under his command, by requiring numberless *trifling* returns, nor have created such confusion among the cavalry at the battle of Wilhelmsdall. Let me remind him of the manner he made the cavalry gallop in column through the thick wood, and afterwards through the intervals of the battalions, and likewise that by *his method* of forming the line to the front, while the whole column (of twenty-three squadrons) was on a gallop, if the enemy's *four-score squadrons* had immediately attacked us, no one can answer what consequence *his unmeaning* hurry and ignorance might have produced! There is no necessity for my readers being military men to understand the blunders I am going to detect. The experienced General was at the head of twenty-three squadrons, in column, (that is, squadron following squadron) on a full gallop. He was arrived on the plain---was to form the line to the front. Instead of ordering the leading squadron to advance very slow, and keep inclining much to the right, in order for the rear squadrons to overtake the front ones, and to have sufficient ground to form on, allowing an interval

interval of the ſpace of a ſquadron between each ſquadron; and, in order that when the line was formed, the ſquadrons might be freſh to charge with vigour; I ſay, inſtead of the above conduct, the great, ſelf-important General, to ſhew his courage, notwithſtanding the line was forming to the front, kept advancing at a trot, with hardly any inclination to the right, by which means, as the ſquadrons came at full ſpeed up to dreſs with the right, they had not ground enough on the left, and found themſelves without proper, indeed without any, intervals! All the horſes quite blown! panting! and the ſquadrons all in a confuſed heap! He, ſeeing the confuſion, and not knowing how to rectify it, kept roaring; his aid-du-camps galloping from one ſquadron to another. I could not avoid ſmiling to ſee him bawling till he ſqeaked! Fortunately indeed he ſoon became unintelligible; and the ſquadrons (by the right ones taking ground) regained their proper intervals, when he no longer perplexed them! I wiſh Lord George Germaine had ſeen the wood the cavalry galloped through that day! crouded with great trees and thick brambles! no trace of path! as the infantry marched in the roads when the cavalry paſſed them---very different from the open firwood of Minden! that inſurmountable obſtacle to Lord George! For my own part, I think his Lordſhip ſhewed bad policy when he lately fought the duel with Governor Johnſtone. If his reſtraining the cavalry

cavalry at Minden had proceeded from perſonal cowardice, the world would have allowed *ſome pity* to have remained mixed with their contempt; but ſince it proceeded from a perſonal *envious* pique to the *greateſt general in the world*; and by that infernal pique twenty French battalions (at leaſt) made their eſcape; the greateſt infamy is too ſlight a puniſhment! Yet, conformable to the practice of the times, I expect to hear of that man being ſoon taken into royal favour; ſince, like Lord Sandwich, he has the ſtrongeſt recommendation to introduce him to the confidence of a *pious* prince---that of NOT DESERVING IT!

I ſhall paſs over G——l M--ſt--n, with only ſaying, he had ſome merit by *not pretending* to be a ſoldier! But though his falling aſleep on horſeback (at the head of twelve Britiſh battalions), twelve Britiſh ſquadrons, on the return from Welda, two days after the battle of Warburg, campaign 1760, had very nearly expoſed thoſe troops to have been demoliſhed, or taken priſoners by ſtopping the march a full hour, and as the whole army of France were on the banks of the Dymel, an hour after the corps paſſed it. I ſhall make no other comment on his conduct than that, if drinking and talking bawdy could have qualified him, none could have excelled him!

As to Lords P---m---ke, T---nſh---d, Generals Sa--f--d, Dou--l--s, &c. &c. they really were ſo inſigni-

insignificant in the military way, that they did nothing worthy of notice; yet I give them in preference to the other generals, since they were so modestly conscious of their ignorance, that they undertook no command in which they could possibly expose themselves. They pretended to no knowledge or solicitude about the matter!

I must next remind General W-l-gr-ve (now a noble E.) of his manœuvres the forenoon of the battle of Warburg. The cavalry passed by his infantry at the village of Corbecke, at eight in the morning of that day (that village is about five or six measured miles from Warburg), and though the enemy were not all quite passed over the river Dymel at three in the afternoon (31st July, 1760), it was rather past that hour before General W-l-g-ve's regiments of infantry came up: Whereas, if they had been up in time to have followed Prince Ferdinand's plan, those regiments would have taken Chevalier de Muy's flying troops in the flank of their defeated colums, by crossing the Dymel below the hill of Disemberg, and they would have done great service; but by General W-l-g-ve's having marched in line through high standing corn (seven or eight feet high!) his men were harrassed, fatigued, delayed: Whereas, if he had marched in a column, the field-pieces of the first battalion would have trod down a path for the remainder of his battalions, and would have saved three hours spent in ridiculous manœu-

manœuvres. I acquit the noble General as to his bravery; his military ideas never went beyond the wheelings on the parade at Whitehall and Hyde-park; ſo he thought his forming the line miles from an enemy, &c. ſhewed his *warlike* abilities. I cannot take my leave of General W-l-g-ve without reminding his Lordſhip of his manner of harraſſing the regiments that formed his corps needleſsly. He uſed to poſt an officer and twenty men on almoſt every mole-hill in the country, and that too without the ſmalleſt neceſſity of prudence. A General ought always to take care not to fix a poſt where it either could not be ſupported in time, if attacked, or could not retire with ſafety to the main body; yet when he was commanding a corps of four battalions and ſeven ſquadrons, ſome huſſars, and light artillery, on the Weſer, the end of the campaign 1761, he detached a poſt, conſiſting of two ſubalterns and thirty infantry, and ditto of cavalry, commanded by a captain of the latter, at a village four miles from camp, where they could not poſſibly be ſupported in time, and where they might have been attacked before they could have known that an enemy was within twelve miles of them, ſince the poſt was in a valley, by the ſide of a rivulet, a thick wood came down cloſe to the oppoſite banks of the little ſtream, and the wood extended back for twenty miles; ſo that during the night, thouſands of the enemy might have advanced under cover of it, cloſe to the centinels,

nels, without a poſſibility of being diſcovered by the detachment till they were among them, and round them. Fortunately the enemy's neglect ſaved that poſt. No thanks to the General's prudence. A Serjeant and twelve of his own regiment had been carried off from that village a day or two before he ſent the detachment.

I ſhall conclude with General C-nw-y, and only remind him of the night before Prince Ferdinand came up with the army when the General commanded at Zoeſt, the opening of the campaign 1761. The General that evening ordered the troops to ſtrike tents and form the line; and, by way of great alertneſs, would not allow his infantry to lie down, or his cavalry to diſmount, though at that moment no enemy were nearer him than Unna, two days march diſtant: However, the morning brought up Prince Ferdinand to relieve the troops from *needleſs* hardſhips!---I had almoſt forgot another anecdote, relative to that General's command at Zoeſt: after having, like General W-l-g-ve, poſted numberleſs detachments, he gave out in orders that "the commanding officers of regiments ſhould catch the preſent favourable opportunity of exerciſing their men;" but on their remonſtrating, that "if all their poſts were relieved *at once*, then *wh le* the relief was out, there would *only remain juſt ten men per regiment* of cavalry in camp." He was, I believe, aſhamed of his not conſidering the number of his

poſts,

posts, since he retracted his orders for exercising. I will, however, do general C-nw-y the justice to say, that I believe he would have made a very good General if he had not been spoilt by his education under the Duke of Cumberland---he there learnt fiddle-faddle, and a minute attendance to the *minutiæ*, infinitely below the notice of any man above the rank of a colonel---yet it is *the only* knowledge of our Generals, or of the rising Duke of Gloucester, or of his Majesty! Every officer who served in Germany, knows that the term of British Generals was a term of reproach and of universal ridicule! If the King goes on, attending *only* to trifles, he will ruin the English Generals past redemption! The moment a man becomes a General he ought that instant to forget the *minutiæ*, and think only of the proper qualities requisite to form the commander of an army.

I would not have Lord Barrington plume himself with the idea that he has got me on his side. I believe he made his remark not through any desire to reform our Generals, but merely to excuse the King for having no commander in chief, by alledging, that none of them were fit for that high office;---now I think any of them much fitter for it than he is. He has not the smallest pretensions, is ignorant of even the low *minutiæ* of the service; and, joined to that ignorance, he has a bad heart. There is not an officer in the whole army but who detests him.

He

He has made it his ftudy to difguft them, by paying no attention to their fervices, by obliging thofe who were old, infirm, and difabled, to difpofe of their commiffions for half the fums, which young men were ready and defirous to give them, (and would have thought themfelves obliged by being allowed to give them) the hard earned wages of the old officers lives, in return for the lofs of every human comfort! In fhort, his Lordfhip is confidered by the army as being, in every fenfe, an object of contempt and abhorrence!

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

S.

GIBRALTAR.

IN Chapter XV. mention is made of Mr. Pitt's willingnefs to reftore Gibraltar to Spain, upon certain conditions, of the utmoft importance, at that time, to Great Britain. It is prefumed, that the reader will not be difpleafed to fee it ftated here, as an hiftorical fact, that this idea was far from being novel. The cabinet of King George the Firft, not only entertained the fame opinion, of deriving a great national advantage from the ceffion of that fortrefs to Spain, but that Prince went much further: He wrote a letter to the King of Spain upon the fubject. The cabinet of Madrid conftrued this letter into an abfolute promife of that ceffion. And the performance of this promife was afterwards

demanded

demanded by the court of Spain, in more than one negotiation. This important point was a great ſubject of diſcuſſion both in and out of parliament, a few years afterwards. The King alludes to it, in his ſpeech to parliament, on the 17th of January, 1727. Speaking of a memorial which the Spaniſh ambaſſador had preſented, the King ſays, *He again demands and inſiſts on the reſtitution of Gibraltar.* The Gentlemen in oppoſition at that time, attacked Sir Robert Walpole very ſeverely on this point. Sir Robert anſwered, "That ſuch promiſe not having been made while he had the honour to be in the adminiſtration, he could ſay nothing to it---That if ſuch promiſe was ever made, he durſt aver, that it was conditional.---It was his fixed opinion, that Gibraltar could not be given up without the conſent of parliament."

On the 6th day of February, in the ſame year, Mr. Sandys (afterwards Lord Sandys) moved for a copy of the King of Great Britain's letter to the King of Spain, which was ſuppoſed to contain this promiſe. Sir Robert Walpole oppoſed this motion; but he did not diſown "that ſuch a promiſe might have been made in a former adminiſtration; but this he was ſure of, that if there was ſuch a promiſe, it was upon certain conditions, which not having been performed within the limited time, was thereby become invalid; and as for the letter, the communication of which was inſiſted upon, the ſame was al-

together impracticable and unprecedented; the private letters of Princes being almoſt as ſacred as their very perſons." It was replied, "that this was not a *private letter*---it was an inſtrument of great national import, and highly proper for the knowledge of parliament." The motion was negatived by the previous queſtion.

The letter was, however, privately circulated by the Imperial Reſident in London, Monſ. de Palm, previous to his departure: and the following is a copy of it (tranſlated from the French):

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

I HAVE learned with great ſatisfaction, by the report of my ambaſſador at your court, that your Majeſty is, at laſt, reſolved to remove the obſtacles that have, for ſome time, delayed the entire accompliſhment of our union: ſince, from the confidence which your Majeſty expreſſes towards me, I may look upon the treaties, which have been in queſtion between us, as re-eſtabliſhed: and that accordingly, the inſtruments neceſſary for carrying on the trade of my ſubjects will be delivered out; I do no longer heſitate to aſſure your Majeſty of my readineſs to ſatisfy you with regard to your demand, touching the reſtitution of Gibraltar; promiſing you to make uſe of the firſt favourable opportunity to regulate this

this article with the conſent of my parliament. And to give your Majeſty a farther proof of my affection, I have ordered my ambaſſador, as ſoon as the negotiation, with which he has been charged, ſhall be finiſhed, to propoſe to your Majeſty new engagements to be entered into, in concert, and jointly with France, ſuitable to the preſent conjuncture; not only for ſtrengthening our union, but alſo for ſecuring the tranquillity of Europe. Your Majeſty may be perſuaded, that I, on my part, will ſhew all facility imaginable, promiſing myſelf that you will do the ſame, for the mutual benefit of our kingdoms, being

Moſt perfectly, Sir, my brother,

Your Majeſty's good brother,

June 1, 1721. GEORGE R.

In a little time after this, the King of Spain entered into an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the emperor. One condition of that *alliance* was, to enforce the reſtitution of Gibraltar. And in conſequence of this alliance the ſiege of that place was commenced.

The writers for the miniſtry at that time ſaid, "That the chief reaſon which flung the King of Spain into the arms of the Emperor, and occaſioned that unnatural alliance, was the late Lord Stanhope's promiſe to reſtore Gibraltar." See London

Journal of the 17th of December, 1728; and other papers of that time.

To this assertion the Craftsman of the 24th of December, 1728, replies in the following words:

"This was far from being the case. We have been told, that his Lordship (Lord Stanhope) did unwarily give some kind of a verbal promise to the late regent of France, that the Spaniards should be made easy as to that affair; but it was in view of a general pacification, and on conditions of trade highly beneficial to this kingdom, with which the Spaniards refused to comply. Besides, it is well known, that his Catholic Majesty acceded to the quadruple alliance after this, and by that act departed from any such promise . . . . . . But it may not be amiss to mention another incident, which hath been thought by men of sense, of all parties, to be the *true root and foundation of the alliance* between the King of Spain and the Emperor. And that is this, During the Congress of Cambray, the Kings of Great Britain and France were accepted as mediators between the Emperor and the King of Spain; but upon sending back the infanta*, her Catholic Majesty was so exasperated against the French court by this indignity put upon her daughter, that she would not act any longer under the mediation of France, but offered the *sole mediation* to Great Britain;

* This circumstance of sending back the Infanta, is mentioned in chapter XI. of this work.

tain; which we, by an extraordinary refinement of politics, thought fit to refuse. And it was this, that really *flung the King of Spain into the arms of the Emperor.*"

This paper of the Craftsman was supposed to be written by Mr. Pulteney (afterwards Lord Bath); and it agrees with the motion he made in the House of Commons on the 23d of January, 1727, for a copy of the secret offensive alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain: which was negatived.

In a subsequent paper of the Craftsman, viz. Jan. 4, 1729, the same writer says, "I have been informed that Lord Stanhope had been induced, or *seduced* (if the writer of the London Journal likes that word better) by the late Regent of France, to make an overture of this kind at the court of Madrid. Lord Stanhope might think that Gibraltar was to be honestly given up *for valuable considerations.* He was so honest a man, so sincere a lover of his country, that if he thought in another manner, no consideration of private interest, no regard to the service of the ministry, could have prevailed on him to make, nor even to entertain the notion."

The reader will anticipate the observation, that the King's conduct seems to have been better and more fully defended by the writers in support of the opposition, than by those in behalf of the ministry. And this observation is in general perfectly true, that

that the writers on the ſide of the miniſtry eſſentially injure the character of the Sovereign, by always making him a kind of ſcreen to the conduct of his ſervants, while their opponents decently aſcribe all nefarious meaſures of the court to the reſpective ſituations of reſponſibility.

[If the hiſtories, or pretended hiſtories, of the period, had contained theſe important anecdotes, they would not have been printed here.]

T

IN chapter XL. mention is made of Lord Chatham's condemnation of Lord Mansfield's doctrine of libels. In conſequence of that reprehenſion a bill was drawn, and intended to have been brought into parliament, to put this important point of public liberty out of doubt in future. The following is a copy of the bill which was at that time prepared. But a diſagreement happening between ſome of the principal perſons in the minority, it was, upon that account, laid aſide.

A BILL, &c.

"WHEREAS doubts and controverſies have ariſen, concerning the right of Jurors to try the whole matter charged in indictments and informations for ſeditious and other libels: for ſettling and clearing the ſame in time to come, be it enacted, *&c.* that from and after, *&c.* the Juries who ſhall be duly impannelled

pannelled and ſworn to try the iſſue between the King and the Defendant, upon any indictment or information for a ſeditious libel, or a libel under any other denomination or deſcription, ſhall, to all intents and purpoſes, be held and reputed, in law and in right, competent to try every part of the matter laid or charged in the ſaid indictment or information, comprehending the criminal intention of the Defendant, and evil tendency of the libel charged, as well as the mere fact of the publication thereof; and the application by innuendo of blanks, initial letters, pictures, and other devices, any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"Provided that nothing in the act be conſtrued to prevent or reſtrain the Judges or Juſtices, before whom ſuch iſſues ſhall be tried, from inſtructing the Jurors concerning the law upon the matter ſo in iſſue, as fully as may be done in other miſdemeanors, where the Jurors do and ought to try the whole matter; nor to reſtrain the Jurors from finding the matter ſpecial, if the law to them ſhall ſeem difficult and doubtful.

"Provided alſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to take from the Defendant, after verdict found, the right of laying ſuch evidence before the court in which ſuch verdict was found, as may tend to mitigation or extenuation of the ſaid offence, as has been uſually practiſed before this Act."

U

Copy of Thanks to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq. by the Speaker of the late House of Representatives at Boston in New England, in Pursuance of their Orders of the 20th of June, 1766.

Sir,

YOUR noble and generous efforts in ſupport of the common rights of mankind, and liberties of Great Britain, and her colonies, and more particularly in the late ſeſſion of parliament, have very juſtly enſured you the warmeſt affection and eſteem of every honeſt and ſenſible Britiſh ſubject.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's province, ſenſible of your diſtinguiſhed merit, and the ſignal favours you have done to the colonies, by employing your great abilities and intereſt in their behalf, immediately after voting an humble addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, have ordered, that their grateful acknowledgments ſhould be made to their generous patron.

Sir, at the deſire of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I have the honour of tranſmitting to you their thanks; and in their name beg your acceptance of the incloſed vote. I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obliged,

And moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

Boſton, New England, June 21, 1766. *To the Hon. William Pitt, Eſq.*

The Answer.

Sir,

THE honour of your letter, communicating to me a public teſtimony of ſo high a nature, found me in a ſevere fit of the gout, which long diſabled me from uſing my hand. Give me leave, Sir, to offer my humbleſt acknowledgements, and to aſſure you, that, though late, they are not leſs warmly dictated by a true ſenſe of reſpectful gratitude towards the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; they will allow me to add, that I ſhall always eſteem myſelf particularly fortunate, whenever the juſt diſcharge of my duty here meets with approbation in America.

I am,

With great truth, and diſtinguiſhed regard,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

Bath, Dec. 24, 1766. CHATHAM.

To Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq. Speaker to the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

The following inſcription is written on a pedeſtal, on which is erected a coloſſal ſtatue of Lord Chatham, in the Ciceronian character and habiliment, at Charles-town, in South Carolina. The action is

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S

is ſpirited, and the execution maſterly, by Mr. Wilton, the ſtatuary.

In grateful memory
Of his ſervices in general,
And to America in particular,
The Commons Houſe of Aſſembly
Of South-Carolina
Unanimouſly voted
This ſtatue of
Of
The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Eſq.
Who
Glorioуſly exerted himſelf
In defending the freedom of Americans,
The true ſons of England,
By promoting a repeal of the Stamp-Act,
In the year 1766.
Time
Shall ſooner deſtroy
This mark of their eſteem,
Than
Eraſe from their minds
The juſt ſenſe
Of his patriotic virtue..

[His picture was put up at Boſton, and other places in America.]

A LETTER

W

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay,
Feb. 2, 1768.

MY LORD,

THE particular attention you were pleaſed to give to the intereſt of the American ſubjects when their rights were in danger, and your noble and ſucceſsful efforts in ſupport of them, have left in the breaſts of all, the indelible marks of gratitude. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, having reaſon to be aſſured, that in every inſtance of your public conduct, you are influenced by the principles of virtue, and a diſintereſted public affection beg leave to manifeſt to your Lordſhip, a teſtimony of their full confidence in you, by imploring your repeated aid and patronage at this time, when the cloud again gathers thick over them.

It muſt afford the utmoſt ſatisfaction to the diſtreſſed coloniſt, to find your Lordſhip ſo explicitly declaring your ſentiments in that grand principle in nature, "that what a man hath honeſtly acquired is abſolutely and uncontroulably his own." This principle is eſtabliſhed as a fundamental rule in the Britiſh conſtitution, which eminently hath its foundation in the laws of nature; and conſequently it is the indiſputable right of all men, more eſpecially of a

Britiſh

British subject, to be present in person, or by representation, in the body where he is taxed.

But however fixed your Lordship and some others may be in this cardinal point, it is truly mortifying to many of his Majesty's free and loyal subjects, that even in the British parliament, that sanctuary of liberty and justice, a different sentiment seems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your attention to the great affairs of state, the House would only refer your Lordship to an act passed in the fourth year of the present reign, and another in the last session of parliament; both imposing duties on the Americans, who were not represented, with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue. What, my Lord, have the colonists done to forfeit the character and privilege of subjects, and to be reduced in effect to a tributary state? This House may appeal to the nation, that the utmost aid of the people has been cheerfully given when his Majesty required it: often, on their own motion, and when almost ready to sink under the expence of defending their own borders, their zeal has carried them abroad for the honour of their Sovereign, and the defence of his rights: of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the reduction of Louisburg in the year 1745, and the defence of his Majesty's garrison at Annapolis, and of all Nova Scotia, will be standing monuments. Can there then be a necessity for so great a change, and

and in its nature ſo delicate and important, that inſtead of having the honour of his Majeſty's requiſitions laid before their repreſentatives here, as has been invariably the uſage, the parliament ſhould now tax them without their conſent?

The enemies of the coloniſts, for ſuch they unfortunately have, may have repreſented them to his Majeſty's miniſters, and the parliament as factious, undutiful, diſloyal: they, my Lord, are equally the enemies of Britain: ſuch is your extenſive knowledge of mankind, and the ſentiments and diſpoſition of the colonies in general, that this Houſe would freely venture to reſt the characters of their conſtituents in your Lordſhip's judgment: ſurely it is no ill diſpoſition in the loyal ſubjects of a patriot King, wth a decency and firmneſs adapted to their character, to aſſert their freedom.

The colonies, as this Houſe humbly conceive, cannot be repreſented in the Britiſh parliament: their local circumſtances, at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues beyond the ſeas, forbids, and will for ever render it impracticable: this, they apprehend, was the reaſon that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors ſaw fit to erect ſubordinate legiſlative bodies in America as perfectly free as the nature of things would admit, that their remote ſubjects might enjoy that ineſtimable right, a repreſentation. Such a legiſlative is conſtituted by the royal charter of this province. In this charter, the King, for himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors,

successors, grants to the inhabitants all the lands and territories therein described, in free and common soccage; as ample estate as the subjects can hold under the crown; together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural subjects born within the realm; of which the most essential is a power invested in the General Assembly to levy proportionable and reasonable taxes on the estates and persons of the inhabitants, for the service of his Majesty, and the necessary defence and support of his government of the province, and the protection and preservation of the inhabitants. But though they were originally, and always, since their settlement, have been considered as subjects remote, they have ever cherished a warm affection for the mother state, and a regard for the interest and happiness of their fellow subjects in Britain. If then the colonies are charged with the most distant thought of an independency, your Lordship may be assured, that, with respect to the people of this province, and, it is presumed, of all the colonies, the charge is unjust.

Nothing could have prevailed upon the House to have given your Lordship this trouble, but the necessity of a powerful advocate, when their liberty is in danger: such they have more than once found you to be; and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your patronage, they entreat that your great interest in national council may still be employed

ployed in their behalf, that they may be reftored to the ftanding of free fubjects.

That your Lordfhip may enjoy a firm ftate of health, and long be continued a great bleffing to the nation and her colonies, is the ardent wifh of this Houfe.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

COPY OF LORD HILLSBOROUGH'S LETTER TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

Whitehall, May 13, 1769.

MY LORD (OR SIR),

INCLOSED I fend you the gracious fpeech made by the King to his parliament, at the clofe of the feffion on Tuefday laft.

What his Majefty is pleafed to fay in relation to the meafures which have been purfued in North America will not efcape your notice, as the fatisfaction his Majefty expreffes in the appròbation his parliament has given to them, and the affuracnes of their firm fupport in the profecution of them, together with his royal opinion of the great advantages that will probably accrue from the concurrence of every branch of the legiflature in the refolution of maintaining a due execution of the laws, cannot fail to produce the moft falutary effects.

From hence it will be underftood, that the whole legiflature concur in the opinion adopted by his Majefty's

jesty's servants, that no measure ought to be taken which can any way derogate from the legislative authority of Great Britain over the colonies; but I can take upon me to assure you, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary, from men with factious and seditious views, that his Majesty's present administration have at no time, entertained a design to propose to parliament any further taxes upon America for the purpose of raising a revenue; and that it is at present their intention to propose, in the next session of parliament, to take off the duties upon glass, paper, and colours, upon consideration of such duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce.

These, my Lord, (or Sir) have always been, and still are, the sentiments of his Majesty's present servants, and the principles by which their conduct, in respect to America, has been governed; and his Majesty relies upon your prudence and fidelity for such an explanation of his measures, as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the misrepresentations of those who are enemies to the peace and prosperity of Great Britain and her colonies, and to re-establish that mutual confidence and affection upon which the glory and safety of the British empire depend.

I am, *&c.*

(Signed) HILLSBOROUGH.

Lord

Y.

Lord CHATHAM'S anxiety on the affairs of America, is manifested in the following letters:

Hayes, Saturday evening, July 9, 1774.

SIR,

I AM honoured with a very obliging packet by your servant, containing such marks of your kind and flattering attention to me, and my son, as command more thanks and acknowledgments than this short note, wrote in haste, can possibly convey. Such as they are, which I present in abundance, I beg you will accept, for the sincerity with which they are offered. Nothing can be so interesting in the present critical moment, as authentic information relating to America. I therefore esteem it a particular favour, to receive such communications from you in any way most convenient to yourself.

I am,
With great regard and consideration,
Sir, your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
CHATHAM.

To Mr. Sheriff Sayre,
Stratford Place, Oxford-Road.

DEAR SIR, *Hayes, August* 15, 1774.

INCLOSED I return to you the letter from your correspondent at New-York, for the perusal of which I beg you will accept a thousand thanks.

The

The bearer is a perſon of truſt, and will convey it ſafely to your hands*. What infatuation and cruelty, to accelerate the ſad moment of war! Every ſtep on the ſide of Government, in America, ſeems calculated to drive the Americans into open reſiſtance, vainly hoping to cruſh the ſpirit of Liberty in that vaſt continent, at one ſucceſsful blow; but millions muſt periſh there before the ſeeds of freedom will ceaſe to grow and ſpread in ſo favourable a ſoil; and in the mean time, devoted England muſt ſink herſelf, under the ruins of her own fooliſh and inhuman ſyſtem of deſtruction.

I wait with extreme impatience for the next accounts; the proclamation for ſeizing the covenanters; denouncing an immediate iſſue. Perhaps the ſtreets of Boſton have already run with blood. If you receive any intereſting intelligence, I ſhall eſteem it a great favour to hear from you by the ſame method. I am,

With great eſteem and conſideration,

Dear Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

And moſt humble ſervant,

CHATHAM.

To Stephen Sayre, Eſq.
Stratford Place, Oxford Road.

* He was denied the privilege of the poſt. It is well known, that letters to him were indecently opened, and often ſtopped at the poſt-office.

DEAR

DEAR SIR, *Hayes, August 28, 1774.*

IT is impossible to leave the very kind marks of your remembrance unacknowledged; and I acquit myself of this pleasing duty, with the real sentiments such flattering attentions must command. The royal venison, which is extremely fine, will have the better flavour by coming through the City to Hayes, and from the friendly hand of Mr. Sheriff SAYRE. Many thanks for the communication of your honest correspondent's letter, returned herewith. It is plain, that Maryland cannot wear chains! Would to Heaven it were equally plain, that the oppressor, England, is not doomed, one day, to bind them round her own hands, and wear them patiently!

——————Sævior armis
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem.

Happily, beyond the Atlantic, this poison has not reached the heart. When then will infatuated Administration begin to fear that Freedom they cannot destroy, and which they don't know how to love? Delay is fatal, when repentance will come too late. I fear the bond of union between us and America will be cut off for ever. Devoted England will then have seen her best days, which nothing can restore again.

 I am

I am ſorry to conclude with ſo gloomy a foreboding, in a caſe, where the moſt vulgar underſtanding may venture to prophecy.

I am, with great eſteem and conſideration,
My dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
And obliged humble Servant,
CHATHAM.

To Stephen Sayre, Eſq.
Stratford Place, Oxford-ſtreet.

Hayes, Saturday night, Oct. 8, 1774.

DEAR SIR,

I AM but juſt able to hold a pen, after a ſevere fit of the gout, or the favour of your former kind letter would not have been ſo long unacknowledged. That of the 6th inſtant, which reached me only this evening, adds not a little (both from what it ſays, and what it does not ſay) to all the anxious forebodings which filled my mind on that moſt intereſting object of all public concerns, the fate of America. What the late accounts are, I know not; ſurely not leſs momentous for being ſo induſtriouſly withheld.

The very kind and friendly ſhare you have taken at the *Standard**, can never be forgot; what the

* A tavern in Leiceſter-ſquare, at which ſeveral of the electors of Weſtminſter, at this time, occaſionally held meetings.

events

events will be, I do not conjecture, because I do not understand the times. If there be a public cause and true friends of liberty, can a genuine son of freedom, and votary of public good, pure from the taint of any faction, suffer a repulse, where every elector has liberty in his mouth? In the present state of Westminster, should Mr. COTES demand a poll, it cannot be to serve the cause, or indeed, himself; for various reasons, however, I do not think it proper to trouble Lord TEMPLE on the occasion. The true friends of Liberty, are able to carry through the work of Liberty if they please. If little manœuvres can defeat great and generous purposes, it is more than time for Virtue to retire. But I will not suppose Lord MAHON would lose his election in Westminster, even if Mr. COTES should demand a poll. I write with some difficulty; so allow me to bid you adieu without ceremony.

My dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obliged,

CHATHAM.

To Stephen Sayre, Esq.
Stratford Place, Oxford-street.

DEAR SIR, *Hayes, Dec.* 24, 1774.

SOON after I had the pleasure of seeing you, I received the extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Congress, printed and published by order at Philadelphia, and which had been withheld

withheld from me, as the letters to others had been. I have not words to expreſs my ſatisfaction, that the Congreſs has conducted this moſt arduous and delicate buſineſs, with ſuch manly wiſdom and calm reſolution, as does the higheſt honour to their deliberations. Very few are the things contained in their reſolves, that I could wiſh had been otherwiſe. Upon the whole, I think it muſt be evident to every unprejudiced man in England who feels for the rights of mankind, that America, under all her oppreſſions and provocations, holds forth to us the moſt fair and juſt opening, for reſtoring harmony and affectionate intercourſe as heretofore.

I truſt that the minds of men are more than beginning to change on this great ſubject, ſo little underſtood; and, that it will be found impoſſible for freemen in England, to wiſh to ſee three millions of Engliſhmen ſlaves in America.

I am,
With great eſteem, dear Sir,
Your moſt faithful,
And obedient ſervant,
CHATHAM.

To Stephen Sayre, Eſq.
Stratford Place, Oxford-ſtreet.

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

His

Z.

His Majesty's Answers to the humble Petitions presented to him from the City of London, deprecating the War with America.

April 10, 1775.

IT is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North America. Having entire confidence in the wiſdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended, for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms.

July 14, 1775.

I AM always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts; but, while the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures, by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained.

March 22, 1776.

I DEPLORE, with the deepeſt concern, the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in North America have brought upon themſelves, by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom; and I ſhall be ready, and happy, to alleviate thoſe miſeries by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is eſtabliſhed, and the now-exiſting rebellion is at an end. To obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes, I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means.

March 13, 1778.

I CAN never think that the zeal of my ſubjects, the reſources of my kingdoms, and the bravery of my fleets and armies, can have been unwiſely and improvidently exerted, when the object was to maintain the conſtitutional ſubordination which ought to prevail through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, and is eſſential to the proſperity of the whole. But I have always lamented the calamities inſeparable from a ſtate of war; and ſhall moſt earneſtly give all the efficacy in my power to thoſe meaſures which the legiſlature has adopted, for the purpoſe of reſtoring, by ſome happy, honourable, and permanent conciliation, the bleſſings of peace, commerce, affection, and confidence, between the mother-country and the colonies.

A A.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE PART TAKEN BY THE EARL OF CHATHAM IN A TRANSACTION WHICH PASSED IN THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1778.

[N. B. The letters (*a*) (*b*), &c. refer to the same letters in Dr. Addington's Narrative which is subjoined to this Account.]

VARIOUS false reports having been industriously propagated, concerning a negociation (if it may be so called), said to have been carried on between the Earl of Bute and the late Earl of Chatham, it has been thought indispensibly necessary to draw up a distinct and authentic account, from papers now in the possession of the Earl of Chatham's family, of what did pass relative to that affair, that it may appear, whether the transaction did, or did not, originate from Lord Chatham; and that it may be clearly ascertained, what were his sentiments and disposition with regard to it.

It appears (*a*), that various conversations had passed between Sir James Wright and Dr. Addington, relative to Lord Bute and Lord Chatham, previous to the 3d of February, 1778, but that Lord Chatham was in nowise apprised of this, till the above-mentioned day, on which Dr. Addington went to Hayes, and read to Lord Chatham the following

lowing extract of a letter, which the Doctor informed him, he had that morning received from Sir James Wright:

No. I.—Extract of a Letter from Sir James Wright to Dr. Addington.

"AS I immediately, on my return from Lord Bute's, took down in short-hand the principal heads of it, I think I shall not deviate materially from the very words of the conversation, at least if the spirit of his Lordship's language is debilitated, the essential matter of it is the same.

I told Lord Bute, that a friend of mine, whose honour and sincerity I could rely upon, had hinted to me, that he thought Lord Chatham had a high opinion of his Lordship's honour, as well as his sincere good wishes for the public safety. He enquired who my friend was? I told him it was you. He replied, I know he is much Lord Chatham's friend; I know also, that he is an honest man, and a man of sense. I related to him the conversation that had passed between yourself and me at our last meeting. He said, Lord Chatham was one of the very few he he had ever acted with in administration, who had shewn great honesty and generosity of sentiment, with a sincere conduct, and intention for the King's and the public welfare.

The truth of this part is expresly denied by Dr. Addington in his *narrative*, in which the Doctor declares,

clares, that to the beſt of his remembrance, Lord Chatham had never once named Lord Bute to him (*b*).

" That as for himſelf, he ſaid, he had no connection with any one in adminiſtration; that he had not the leaſt diſtant friendſhip with Lord North, or he ſhould certainly adviſe him, by all means, to aim at gaining Lord Chatham over to the King's ſervice and confidence; and, ſaid he, you may tell your friend, Dr. Addington, to aſſure Lord Chatham, that if he ſhould think proper to take an active part in adminiſtration, he ſhall have my moſt hearty concurrence, and ſincere good wiſhes; and you have my full leave to communicate all my ſentiments on this ſubject to your friend. He continued ſaying many very reſpectful things of Lord Chatham, adding, had we not unfortunately diſagreed about the laſt peace, I am ſure he and I ſhould have continued ſuch ſteady friends, that this country never would have experienced her preſent ſevere misfortunes. He alſo ſaid, the prior part of Lord Chatham's laſt ſpeech, was manly and conſtitutional, and could not but induce every one, a well-wiſher to his country, to wiſh to ſee him again take a part in the government of the King's affairs, which would be a happineſs for the whole empire. He continued ſaying, perhaps we have men of abilities in the Houſe of Lords, but thoſe in adminiſtration (except Lord Suffolk, who is uſually ill half the year) are none of them

them ſufficiently ſerious, or attentive enough to the buſineſs of the nation, which is now of ſo much conſequence, as not to be neglected in the leaſt degree. He therefore could not ſay he had a good opinion of their conduct. He alſo ſaid, in the courſe of the converſation, that nothing but the moſt eminent danger to this country, ſhould induce him to take a part in the government of it, unleſs in conjunction with an upright and able adminiſtration.

"Much more was ſaid, but of leſs moment: however, all tended to convince me, that there are not two other men in the kingdom more faithfully inclined to the good and ſafety of our preſent diſtracted nation, than our two noble friends."

[This letter was dated January 2; it ſhould have been February 2, having been received by Dr. Addington on February 3.]

Lord Chatham dictated the following meſſage in anſwer, which was taken down in writing by Dr. Addington, a copy of which was delivered by him to Sir James Wright:

No. II.—Copy of a Note given by Doctor Addington to Sir James Wright.

"Lord Chatham heard with particular ſatisfaction, the favourable ſentiments on the ſubject of the noble Lord, with whom you had talked with regard to the impending ruin of the kingdom. He fears all hope is precluded; but adds, that zeal, duty, and

and obedience, may outlive hope; that if any thing can prevent the consummation of public ruin, it can only be *new counsels*, and *counsellors*, without farther loss of time; a *real change* from a sincere conviction of past errors, and not a mere palliation, which must prove fruitless."

It appears from Doctor Addington's narrative, (*c*) that the Doctor then proceeded to inform Lord Chatham of the substance of those parts of the conversation which had passed between him and Sir James Wright, which are not recited in Sir James's letter of Feb. 2, No. I.

The account of this, as well as what passed at that time, in conversation between Lord Chatham and Dr. Addington, and particularly Lord Chatham's declaration, "that it was impossible for him to serve the King and country with either Lord Bute or Lord North," is contained in Dr. Addington's narrative (*c*.

On the 7th of February, Dr. Addington sent the following letter to Hayes:

No. III.—Copy of a Letter from Dr. Addington to the Earl of Chatham, dated Wigmore-srteet, Saturday, two o'clock.

My good Lord,

"SIR James Wright took a direct copy of the valuable writing entrusted to my care, between twelve and one yesterday. At one he waited in his friend,

friend, and I was to call in Brook-ſtreet for his anſwer at half paſt two. I was punctual to the time; Sir James had been at home, but a few minutes before my arrival had been called back to his friend. I waited half an hour, and then left a letter, requeſting a line from Sir James, before he went out of town.—At five, I received a ſhort note, ſaying that his ſtay in town could be of no ſervice, and that he would give me an account by the poſt this day of his converſation with ———. Perhaps more perſons than one were to be conſulted before an account could be given. As far as I could learn, all parties would be pleaſed with your Lordſhip and Lord Camden, and that no objection was likely to be made to more than one of your Lordſhip's friends. Sir James Wright aſked what was meant by the words "real change." I thought they wanted no explanation. He thought they included his friend, as well as the miniſtry, and wiſhed that your Lordſhip and his friend could have an interview; but gave me no commiſſion to mention his wiſhes. He only added, that he really believed it was in the power of your Lordſhip and his friend to ſave the nation; I only added, that I believed the King and your Lordſhip could ſave the nation, and that his friend might be inſtrumental to its ſalvation, by turning the royal mind from paſt errors. I hope your Lordſhip and Lady Chatham go on well, and that I ſhall have the happineſs of paying my reſpects

to

to you both in Harley-ſtreet, on Monday. I moſt heartily congratulate my Lady and your Lordſhip on the ſafe arrival of Mr. James Pitt.

I am ever, my dear and good Lord,
Your moſt faithful and obliged
humble ſervant,
A. ADDINGTON.

Wigmore-ſtreet, two o'clock, Saturday.

The ſame night Lord Chatham wrote with his own hand the following note, in anſwer to Dr. Addington, which was received by the Doctor the next morning:

No. IV.—Copy of a Note from the Earl of Chatham to Dr. Addington.

Hayes, Feb. 7.

"THE converſations which a certain gentleman has found means to have with you, are, on his part, of a nature too inſidious, and to my feelings too offenſive, to be continued, or *unrejected.* What can this officious emiſſary mean, by all the nonſenſe he has at times thrown out to you? The next attempt he makes to ſurprize friendly integrity by courtly inſinuation, let him know that his great patron and your village friend differ in this: one has brought the king and kingdom to ruin; the other would ſincerely endeavour to ſave it."

Sir James had told the Doctor, and the Doctor had told Lord Chatham, that Lord Chatham and Lord

Lord Bute did not differ in political ſentiments, which the Doctor thinks might occaſion the laſt ſentence in Lord Chatham's note.

Dr. Addington, on the 8th of February, ſent to Lord Chatham, at Hayes, the following letter, (encloſing one which he had received that day from Sir James Wright, ſoon after the receipt of the above note from Lord Chatham:)

No. V.—Copy of a Letter from Dr. Addington to the Earl of Chatham.

"I AM infinitely obliged to you, my dear Lord for your kind and friendly caution againſt ſurprize and inſinuation. It ſhall never be forgotten; and when I ſee the gentleman next (which perhaps may be to-morrow), your Lordſhip's wiſe and noble commands ſhall be literally obeyed. The incloſed letter, which was promiſed to come yeſterday by the poſt, arrived this morning, by a ſpecial meſſenger. It needs no comment of mine; I am ſure your Lordſhip will underſtand the language and drift of it much better than I can, or any body elſe. I am impatient to ſee your Lordſhip in town, and pray a few minutes with you to-morrow. The time is come for you, and you only, to ſave a King and kingdom. Your Lordſhip knows that I am ever

Your moſt faithful,

And moſt affectionate humble ſervant,

Feb. 8, 1778. A. ADDINGTON.

No.

No. VI.—Copy of a Letter from Sir James Wright to Dr. Addington.

Ray-House, *Feb.* 7, 1778.

My dear Doctor,

"I communicated our conversation of yesterday to my friend, soon after I left you, and then shewed him a copy of the paper you allowed me to transcribe. You will easily recollect, on my first reading it over with you, the observation I made on the particular expression in it, "A *real* change, and not a mere palliation; namely, that your noble friend still thought that Lord Bute had influence in the measures of Administration. In the very same light he also construed this expression; he therefore desired me to inform you, for the instruction of your friend, that the ill health he had long been subject to, united with the distresses of his family, had accustomed him to a perfect retired life, which he hoped, as long as he lived, steadily to adhere to; he added, that his long absence from all sort of public business, and the many years which had intervened since he saw the King, precluded him from forming any idea of measures past or to come, but what he gathers from very general conversation, or the newspapers; and this total ignorance, he said, renders the opinion given of the present dangerous crisis more alarming to him than it would otherwise be and much more painful, as, notwithstanding his, zeal for the country, love for the King, and very high

high opinion of Lord Chatham, he has it not in his power to be of the leaſt uſe in this dangerous emergency; and that from his heart he wiſhed Lord Chatham every imaginable ſucceſs in the reſtoration of the public welfare.

"I think, my dear Doctor, this was almoſt verbatim my friend's converſation; at leaſt I am confident it is a fac-ſimile of his real ſentiments; and you ſee how very diſtant they are from the leaſt inclination ever to interfere in the preſent or any future adminiſtration, which your friend ſeemed to apprehend. May he extend the powers of his own great and honeſt abilities, to heal the dreadful wounds, which this poor country has received from what he very wiſely calls *paſt errors*. Without his head, as well as heart, I fear all is loſt. I remember poor Lord Northington ſaying to me more than once, not long before his death, that "as I was a young man, I ſhould probably live to ſee (if I ſurvived Lord Chatham and a few other great men) that this country would not only want abilities, but hearts, and that our ſtate would then be really piteous, where both knowledge and integrity were wanting to protect us." "Pray God your noble friend may ſtep forth before this ſorrowful epocha arrives, and ſtem the dreadful tide of profligacy, inattention to buſineſs, and barefaced immorality, which daily increaſe in every department of life, and muſt bring down ruin, and the diſſolution of our country.

"That

"That first quality of *knowledge*, which Lord Northington lamented the extinction of in this country, I shall never presume to be entitled to; but that of integrity I dare assert my claim to; and in that particular I hold myself inferior to no man: I only wish it was in my power to give your great and invaluable friend the most convincing proofs of this assertion, as well as my profound veneration for him. You have known me long enough to be persuaded that nothing can divert me from the love of my country, and the path of an honest conduct; therefore ever command, with the utmost freedom, my dear Doctor.

Your most faithful and sincere friend,

JAMES WRIGHT."

P. S. I shall be in town on Tuesday about three o'clock, and stay till the following day.

The next day the following answer, written by the Countess of Chatham, was sent to Dr. Addington.

No. VII.—Copy of a Letter from Lady Chatham to Dr. Addington, dated Feb. 9.

"I WRITE, my dear Sir, from my Lord's bed-side, who has had much pain all last night from gout in his left hand and wrist. The pulse indicates more pain to come. He desires me to express for him the true sense he has of all your very friendly attention in this very delicate and critical situation. The

Gentleman's letter which you transſmit is handſomely written, and ſufficiently explicit. At the ſame time, it is impoſſible not to remark, how widely it differs from the tenor of ſome of the intimations conveyed in former ſtrange converſations to you. The letter now before him is written alſo with much good ſenſe and candour, as coming from a heart touched with the extreme dangers impending over the King and Kingdom. Thoſe dangers are *indeed extreme*, and ſeem to preclude all hope.

Hayes, quarter before one, Feb. 9, 1778.

From this unambiguous and authentic account founded upon indiſputable evidence, every impartial perſon will determine, whether the following propoſition is not fully eſtabliſhed: viz.

"That the late Earl of Chatham not only did not court a political negotiation with the Earl of Bute, but without heſitation, peremptorily rejected every idea of acting with his Lordſhip in adminiſtration.

DR. ADDINGTON's NARRATIVE.

CONTAINING HIS ACCOUNT OF WHAT PASSED RELATIVE TO THIS TRANSACTION.

(a) The firſt time Sir James Wright talked with Dr. Addington, reſpecting Lord Bute and Lord Chatham, was about the begining of January, 1778. Sir James began with lamenting the ſituation of this country,

country, and gave it as his opinion, that the only method of ſaving it was for Lord Bute and Lord Chatham to unite firmly together, but remarked, that they were two of the men the King hated moſt. After various converſations on this matter, Sir James ſaid Lord Bute thought Lord Chatham had a diſreſpect for him. Dr. Addington replied, *(b)* that, to the beſt of his remembrance, Lord Chatham had never once named Lord Bute to him, but that he thought Lord Chatham had no diſreſpect for Lord Bute; adding, that though they might differ in politics, Lord Chatham was not the kind of man to have diſreſpect, or bear ill will to any man. Sir James added, he was ſure Lord Bute had the higheſt reſpect for Lord Chatham; that he had heard Lord Bute beſtow great commendations on his whole ſpeech at the beginning of the ſeſſion, except that part which regarded the recall of the troops, and that the Doctor might tell Lord Chatham ſo if he pleaſed; but he never mentioned it till the 3d of February.

Nothing more paſſed till the 2d of February, when Sir James aſked the Doctor, whether he had mentioned their former converſation to Lord Chatham. He ſaid he had not; Sir James then ſaid, that ſince that converſation he had ſeen Lord Bute, and was certain he had the ſame earneſt deſire with Lord Chatham to ſave the country; and was alſo certain, that nobody could ſave it, but Lord Chatham, with the aſſiſtance of Lord Bute: that Lord Bute was

was ready to affift him, and would be Secretary of State in the room of Lord Weymouth: the Doctor underftood that Lord Bute had told Sir James fo; and he has afked Sir James once or twice fince, whether Lord Bute would have been Secretary of State in Lord Weymouth's room? and he anfwered, Yes, he would, or would not, as Lord Chatham pleafed. When Sir James had mentioned Lord Bute's readinefs to affift Lord Chatham, and to be Secretary of State, he expreffed a wifh that the whole which had paffed might be communicated to Lord Chatham. The Doctor on this refolved to go to Hayes the next morning for that purpofe, looking upon it as a matter of very great moment. But he defired to have in writing, before he went, the fubftance of what had paffed between Lord Bute and Sir James. Sir James faid he had not time to write then, as he was in a hurry to go to Ray Houfe, but would write in the evening, and fend his letter to town by nine the next morning. The Doctor, notwithftanding, was permitted to acquaint Lord Chatham with Lord Bute's willingnefs to be Secretary of State, and, as he underftood, with every thing elfe he has depofed, which is not expreffed in the letter. (Vide No. I. in the preceding account). The letter is dated the 2d of January, 1778: it fhould have been dated February 2d: the Doctor received it February 3d, before nine in the morning, and fet out directly for Hayes. He read the

letter to Lord Chatham, who was very attentive, and in a few minutes afterwards dictated this answer (Vide No. II. in the preceding account). (c) As soon as Dr. Addington had writ and read to Lord Chatham the above answer, he communicated to Lord Chatham what Sir James Wright had told him of the readiness of Lord Bute to be Secretary of State in the place of Lord Weymouth. He seemed to think it strange. "Indeed," said he, "did Sir James Wright tell you so?" "He certainly told me so."—After this, he asked Lord Chatham, whether he had any objection to coming in with Lord Bute or Lord North? He lifted up his hands, and said, "It was impossible for him to serve the King and Country with either of them; and if any one asks you about it, I desire you to bear witness that you heard me say so." He repeated the same words just as the Doctor was leaving him.

Sir James continued at Ray House till February 5th or sixth. He called on the Doctor in the morning of the 6th, and took a correct copy of Lord Chatham's answer, dated February 3d. Upon reading it, he asked what was meant by the words "real change." It looks, said he, as if they included Lord Bute as well as the Ministry, and as if Lord Chatham thought Lord Bute was concerned in public affairs. I can assure you, he has nothing to do with them, and has not seen the King these two years. If Lord Chatham has a mind to undertake the direction of public affairs, there will be no objection to

to his having the affiftance of Lord Camden; but there are fome he might chufe who could not be admitted. Sir James faid, he was to wait on Lord Bute at one that day, and would fend the Doctor an anfwer to Lord Chatham's paper between two and three, if Lord Bute fhould chufe to give any. But a misfortune happening in Lord Bute's family, no anfwer was fent till February 8th in the morning. On the 7th of February, a fervant of Lord Chatham's came to town, by whom Dr. Addington fent a letter to Hayes at two o'clock, giving Lord Chatham an account of the abovementioned converfation with Sir James Wright on the 6th. On the evening of the 7th, his Lordfhip wrote the following anfwer, which the Doctor received the next morning. (Vide No. III. and No. IV. inferted in the preceding account).

On the 8th of February, foon after Lord Chatham's letter arrived, the Doctor received that letter from Sir James, which had been expected from February 6th. (Vide No. VI. in the preceding account). It is dated February 7th, and contains Lord Bute's anfwer to Lord Chatham's paper of February 3d. The Doctor fent it immediately to Hayes, and had the next morning the following anfwer written by Lady Chatham, dated February 9th. (Vide No. VII. in the preceding account.) The Doctor communicated to Sir James Wright this letter from Lady Chatham, and alfo the latter part of that from Lord Chatham as foon as he could, and fo the affair ended.

THE

THE TWO FOLLOWING LETTERS WERE WRITTEN IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PRECEDING AUTHENTIC ABCOUNT.

Hill-Street, Oct. 23, 1778.

THE publication which appeared about the middle of this month, and ſaid to be taken from a copy handed about by the friends of the late Earl of Chatham, makes it neceſſary for me to give an anſwer, ſigned with my name.

The firſt paragraph of that publication obſerves very truly, that various falſe reports had been induſtriouſly propagated concerning a negotiation ſaid to have been carried on between the Earl of Bute and the late Earl of Chatham. No leſs than three ſe- veral reports of negotiations between thoſe two noble Lords, reached me in the courſe of laſt ſpring, each differing from the other two in circumſtances, and all from one another in the ſubſtitutes named, as having been employed in the tranſactions; and I took ſome pains to ſearch into the origin of theſe ſtories; not to ſatisfy any doubt of mine as to their falſehood, (for I believed none of them) but to convince ſome of my acquaintance who diſagreed, and others who might diſagree with me in opinion upon the ſubject.

In conſequence of theſe enquiries, the perſons mentioned as agents, or meſſage-bearers, in two of the three reports, very readily diſclaimed all ſhare in,

in, or knowledge of the tranſactions aſcribed to hem. With reſpect to the third, there was more pretence of foundation, ſince meſſages certainly paſſed (as appears by your publication of the 15th of October) between the late Earl of Chatham and my father; by means of Sir James Wright and Dr. Addington.

The repreſentation I had heard of ſome particulars in the ſubject matter of that intercourſe ſurprized me ſo much, that I requeſted the favour of an explanation from Dr. Addington, who obligingly allowed me to write from his mouth ſuch an account as he thought fit to give me, and approved my ſtate of it when written. This was put into Sir James Wright's hands, who in a ſhort time produced an anſwer contradicting it in all the material articles of their converſations, on which Dr. Addington's reports to Lord Chatham had been founded. I read over the anſwer to Dr. Addington, who perſiſted in maintaining his the truth of relation; but ſaid, he would re-conſider the matter at leiſure, and put his thoughts into writing. Accordingly he afterwards ſent me a paper, the ſame with that referred to in your publication, and ſince printed under the title of Dr. Addington's Narrative.

The relations given by theſe two gentlemen being thus inconſiſtent, it was thought proper that a full abſtract ſhould be prepared of their reſpective papers and others which my enquiries had produced, including

including my father's own account of his part in Sir James Wright's tranfaction, digefted into fome method; to be fhewn to fuch as might defire to fee it, but not allowed to be copied. This abftract, or digeft, was executed by a friend, at my requeft, in a fair ftate of the allegations on both fides between Sir James and the Doctor; with a preliminary detail or introductory narrative of the feveral fteps I had taken in the enquiries above-mentioned: and my friend's compilation hath been read by a few people; but no copy, as I am informed, had been delivered out of my family, except one, which had been intended for a very near relation, and was fent to Lady Chatham, with copies of Sir James Wright's papers, at her Ladyfhip's own defire. To thefe communications, I underftand, it is immediately owing, that the authentic account publifhed was judged indifpenfably neceffary to be drawn up and circulated; of which Lady Chatham was fo good as to furnifh my father with a copy thirteen or fourteen days before it appeared in print; fo that I, who confider myfelf as being, in fome degree, the caufe of the publication, am, for this reafon, called upon to take a public notice of it, if my connection, and the nature of the occafion, did not afford me fufficient inducement and caufe for fo doing.

The account is avowed exprefsly to be drawn up from papers in poffeffion of the Earl of Chatham's family, in order to fhew whether the fuppofed negotiation

tiation did or did not originate from his Lordſhip: ſo that the papers are confeſſedly furniſhed by the Earl's family for the purpoſe of compoſing this account, which therefore bears the ſtamp of that family's authority, whether printed by their direction or not.

The account cloſes with the following obſervation, viz. "*from this unambigioaus and authentic account, founded on indiſputable evidence, every impartial perſon will determine whether the following propoſition is not fully eſtabliſhed, viz. that the late Earl of Chatham not only did not court a political negotiation with the Earl of Bute, but without heſitation peremptorily rejected every idea of acting with his Lordſhip in adminiſtration.*"

The propoſition here put, it muſt be obſerved, does not only concern Lord Chatham's rejection of every idea, &c. but involves in it a ſtrong implication, as if Lord Bute had deſired and propoſed to take a part in adminiſtration with his Lordſhip. Now I do not at all enter into the queſtion, whether Lord Chatham did or did not court a negotiation with the Earl of Bute: but when I conſider the expreſſion in his Lordſhip's dictated anſwer to Sir James Wright's letter, that *he heard with particular ſatisfaction the favourable ſentiments on this ſubject of the noble Lord* (viz. Lord Bute) *with whom Sir James Wright had talked*, and the following words of the ſentence, that *zeal, duty, and obedience might outlive hope*, even under the impending ruin of the

the kingdom, it appears to me, that whatever ideas his Lordſhip might reject, he had not then reſolved to reject all ideas of negotiation with my father, conceiving, perhaps, from his aſſurance of hearty concurrence and ſincere good wiſhes conveyed in Sir James Wright's letter, ſome expectation of having the door of the cabinet opened to him by that hand, which according to his notions, had always kept the key. I may proceed a ſtep further: it ſeems probable that Lord Chatham, at the beginning of the preſent year, was looking out for a negotiation with my father: for Mr. Dagge, who was ſaid in one of the above-mentioned reports to be concerned in tranſacting a negotiation between the two noble Lords and who is an acquaintance of Lord Bute, happening to ſay in common converſation with a friend of Lord Chatham, that he had heard my father ſpeak reſpectfully of Lord Chatham, and give his opinion, that Lord Chatham's ſervices muſt of courſe be called for in the preſent criſis; and this being reported to Lord Chatham by his friend, who heard it from Mr. Dagge, his Lordſhip inſtantly concluded, the words to be meant as a meſſage to him from my father; but luckily his friend undeceived him in time; of which I alſo have my indiſputable evidence from a paper of that friend, who obliged me with it at my own deſire, but who cannot be ſuſpected of wanting partiality for Lord Chatham.—It is ſaid in the Authentic Account, from the evidence

dence of Dr. Addington's Narrative, that Lord Chatham held a converſation with the Doctor at Hayes, in which the former *declared it was impoſſible for him to ſerve the public with either Lord Bute or Lord North*: but I believe nobody would diſcern, in this part of their converſation at Hayes, the ſhadow of a proof that my father offered to ſerve the public in a miniſtry with his Lordſhip, unleſs Dr. Addington had added this circumſtance in his Narrative, as gathered from Sir James Wright's diſcourſe with him: ſo that at laſt the indiſputable evidence of this fact, ſo far as regards my father, reſts wholly upon Dr. Addington's Narrative, which hath been flatly contradicted in that point, again and again, by Sir James Wright. Undoubtedly the Doctor and Sir James would have been ſufficient witneſſes of the meſſage intended to conveyed through them, if their accounts had agreed; but they differ ſo widely and eſſentially, that no evidence ſeems to have leſs claim to be called indiſputable. What other evidence then can be reſorted to in this caſe, but Lord Bute's relation of his own proceedings? This I am at liberty to give you in the following extract from his letter to Lady Chatham of the 16th of Auguſt laſt, dated from Luton Park.

"MADAM,

"I am happy in the opportunity your Ladyſhip gives me of relating to you all I know concerning a tranſaction, in which both Lord Chatham and I

have

have been ſtrangely miſrepreſented to each other, and concerning which ſo many falſhoods have been induſtriouſly propagated. When Sir James Wright communicated to me the very flattering language in which he declared Lord Chatham had expreſſed himſelf concerning me, I was naturally led to mention my regard for his Lordſhip, and the high opinion I entertained of his ſuperior talents, hoping, from what was then publicly talked of, to ſee them once more employed in the miniſterial line; and collecting from Sir James, that the knowledge of my ſentiments would not, on this occaſion, be diſpleaſing, I did not heſitate to expreſs my hearty wiſhes, that this important event might ſoon take place. Some time after this I was extremely ſurpriſed with a converſation Sir James ſaid Dr. Addington wiſhed to be reported to me: it was in ſubſtance Lord Chatham's opinion of the alarming ſituation we were in, and the neceſſary meaſures to be immediately taken upon it. As ſuch a communication, to a perſon in my retired ſituation, ſeemed only made on a ſuppoſition that I had ſtill ſome ſhare in public councils, it appeared neceſſary for me to dictate to Sir James my anſwer; in which, after lamenting the dangerous ſituation of affairs, unknown to me in ſuch an extent, I added, this affected me the more, as my long illneſs, and total ſecluſion from all public buſineſs, put it out of my power to be of the leaſt ſervice.---This, Madam, is the whole I was privy to

in

in this affair, and all that paſſed between Sir James and me upon it."

If any further explanation can be neceſſary from my father, reſpecting either the deſign or purport of his meſſage, he allows me to ſay, in his name, that he did (perhaps erroneouſly) conſider Dr. Addington's repreſentations of Lord Chatham's manner of ſpeaking of him, as reported at the time by Sir James Wright, to be intimations thrown out by his Lordſhip, in order to know his (my father's) ſentiments upon the ſubject of his then coming into Adminiſtration: for which reaſon my father did not ſcruple to ſend a meſſage by the perſon from whom he derived his information, ſignifying, that if Lord Chatham was appointed to adminiſtration, the hearty concurrence of his judgment and ſincere wiſhes of ſucceſs would follow that appointment. He avers, at the ſame time, that he did not conceive a thought of propoſing himſelf to his Lordſhip for any office, or of accepting any office with him, his own inclination having never prompted him, nor his ſtate of health admitted him, to engage in public buſineſs, except on very few occaſions in the Houſe of Lords, from the time of his quitting the Treaſury in 1763; neither did he entertain an idea of ſuggeſting to Lord Chatham any arrangement of an adminiſtration, his wiſhes, and the communication of them through Sir James Wright, having ſolely regarded Lord Chatham. There is another paſſage in your publication, which

which appears to me more material ſtill with reſpect to my father, than what I have already mentioned. This is the copy of a note from Lord Chatham in his own hand-writing to Dr. Addington, ſaying, *the next attempt he* (Sir James Wright) *makes to ſurpriſe friendly integrity with courtly inſinuation, let him know that his great patron and your village friend differ in this; one has brought the King and Kingdom to ruin, the other would ſincerely endeavour to ſave it.*

Here is a letter under the Earl of Chatham's hand, vouched to be ſuch by the authority of his family, imputing to Lord Bute thoſe counſels, which Lord Chatham ſays (whether juſtly or erroneouſly, is not the preſent queſtion) have ruined the King and Kingdom. Every reader will at once have underſtood this imputation to be founded on Lord Chatham's opinion of Lord Bute's ſecret influence (as it is called) by which he has been imagined to dictate or controul the meaſures of the cabinet ever ſince the Earl of Chatham left it. Lord Bute has not been ignorant of the long prevalence of that error, having ſeen himſelf moſt injuriouſly treated in conſequence of it, for many years paſt, by writers of pamphlets, newſpaper eſſays, and political paragraphs; all which he paſſed over in ſilent indignation and contempt: but when he ſees the ſame cruel miſtakes advanced and countenanced by ſuch an authority as the Earl of Chatham, he thinks he ſhould be wanting to himſelf if he did not encounter it with

with the beſt evidence that can be ſuppoſed to lie within his reach.

There are but two perſons in the kingdom who are capable of knowing the negative of that opinion with abſolute certainty. One of them is of a rank too high too be appealed to, or even mentioned on this occaſion; the other is himſelf. He does therefore authorize me to ſay, that he declares upon his ſolemn word of honour, that he has not had the honour of waiting on his Majeſty but at his levee or drawing-room, nor has he preſumed to offer an advice or opinion concerning the diſpoſition of offices, or the conduct of meaſures, either directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, from the time when the late Duke of Cumberland was conſulted in the arrangement of a miniſtry in 1765, to the preſent hour.

Before I conclude, I muſt apprize your readers, that I do not intend to ſet up for a newſpaper author, or to anſwer queſtions, objections, or obſervations, or to engage in printed altercation with any body. I am, *&c.*

MOUNTSTUART.

Harley-Street, Thurſday, Oct. 29, 1778.

A LETTER appeared in the papers of October 26, ſigned by Lord Mountſtuart, of which I think it incumbent upon me to give public notice, and I ſhould have done ſo ſooner, if I had not been, at that

that time, at ſome diſtance from London. His Lordſhip's letter contains ſome paſſages which I think injurious to my father's memory, as well as obſervations on an *Authentic Account*, &c. (which lately appeared in print) which ſeem to require an anſwer from Lord Chatham's family. I wiſh it had fallen to ſome other hand to diſcharge this debt to my father's memory; at the ſame time, my impatience to vindicate his conduct, and to free this ſubject from miſconſtruction, cannot, I am perſuaded, ſtand in need of any excuſe, either towards Lord Mountſtuart, or towards the public.

Lord Mountſtuart, in the beginning of his letter, ſays, that no leſs than three reports of negotiations between my father and Lord Bute reached him in the courſe of laſt ſpring. One of them appears to have ariſen from the tranſaction between Sir James Wright and Dr. Addington, of which the public have heard ſo much already.---Another from that affair in which Mr. Dagge was concerned, which I ſhall have occaſion to mention hereafter.—And the third report, which Lord Mountſtuart alludes to, I ſuppoſe to be the ſame with that mentioned in a paper drawn up at Lord Mountſtuart's requeſt by Mr. Martyn. If it is, I can only ſay, that I have been aſſured by my brother-in-law, Lord Mahon, that my father himſelf told him, that Lord Bute's name was not mentioned in the affair which has occaſioned that report.

Lord Mountſtuart afterwards alludes to the abſtract, or digeſt, drawn up by his friend on the ſubject of the negotiation between my father and Lord Bute. I think it right to declare, that that paper, which was ſent to my mother, at her requeſt, by Lord Bute, together with the declarations of Sir James Wright and other concurring reports, tended, in the opinion of the family, to bring imputations on my father's character, which they could not ſuffer to paſs unnoticed. The perſons therefore who compiled thoſe papers ſent to Lady Chatham, or who propagated ſuch injurious reports, were, in fact, the cauſes of the Authentic Account being drawn up and circulated.

I ſhall now proceed to take notice of the remarks made by Lord Mountſtuart on the concluding propoſition of the Authentic Account, which is, "*That the late Earl of Chatham not only did not court a political negotiation with the Earl of Bute, but without heſitation, peremptorily rejected every idea of acting with his Lordſhip in adminiſtration.*" His Lordſhip ſays, "that the propoſition does not only concern Lord Chatham's rejection of every idea, &c. but involves in it a ſtrong implication, as if Lord Bute had deſired and propoſed to take a part in adminiſtration with him." To this I ſay, that the propoſition, as quoted above, does not neceſſarily involve ſuch an implication, nor is it any where aſſerted in the *Authentic Account*, that Lord Bute did make

make any ſuch propoſal. The propoſition only implies (what I think the *Authentic Account* fully proves) that what was reported to Lord Chatham by Dr. Addington, was brought to him *as coming from Lord Bute.* Whether the idea thus conveyed to Lord Chatham originated entirely with Sir James Wright —whether they aroſe from miſapprehenſions of Dr. Addington, or whether they proceeded from Lord Bute himſelf, it is equally inconteſtible, in every one of theſe caſes, that they came to Lord Chatham in the manner ſtated in the Authentic Account. Lord Chatham could conſider thoſe ideas only in the ſhape in which they came to him, and his meſſages in conſequence are ſufficient to ſhew his determination on this ſubject, without our enquiring how far the advances made to him were or were not authorized by Lord Bute. The ſole motive of drawing up the *Authentic Account,* was the deſire of vindicating my father's memory, and not any wiſh to affect the character of Lord Bute. If any one by reading the *Authentic Account,* is led to form any opinion relative to Lord Bute, it muſt be from the nature of the papers contained in it (which were neceſſary to be produced for my father's juſtification) and not from any aſſertion made or implied in any part of the account. Whoever has read it, muſt have obſerved, that it conſiſts of written and indiſputable evidence, and does not contain a ſingle word beyond that evidence, excepting only the few intro-

introductory lines—the allusion to various conversation which had passed between Sir James Wright and Dr. Adington, previous to the 3d of February, which circumstance I am persuaded, cannot be called in question,---the mention of Lord Chatham's conversations with Dr. Addington, and his declaration relative to Lord Bute and Lord North, which no one can pretend to controvert---and finally, the concluding proposition, of the truth of which the public must judge, by considering the facts from which it is deduced. With respect to Dr. Addington's Narrative, it was, by his permission, added in the Appendix, in order to through light on some part of the transactions. If Sir James Wright contests any thing advanced in the Doctor's Narrative, the public judgment will finally rest on the comparative degree of credit due to those two gentlemen, and upon the probability or improbability of their respective assertions.

Lord Mountstuart also says, " that he does not at all enter into the question, whether Lord Chatham did or did not enter into a negotiation with the Earl of Bute." If his Lordship had strictly adhered to this intention through the remainder of his letter, these remarks would have been less necessary.

His Lordship then endeavours to prove, " That my father, at the time of dictating his answer to Sir James Wright's first letter, had not resolved to reject

ject all ideas of negotiation with Lord Bute." Now, if Lord Mountſtuart means by this, that Lord Chatham would not, from any perſonal objection to Lord Bute, have refuſed to liſten to ſuch propoſals, as may be perfectly conſiſtent with his honour and his principles, which he might have accepted with the proſpect of being ſerviceable to his country, *merely becauſe they came through his Lordſhip*; Lord Mountſtuart can deduce from this nothing that in any way affects the preſent queſtion. If, on the other hand, he means that Lord Chatham had not reſolved to reject a negotiation of any other deſcription, or that there was any time when he would not have rejected every idea of acting with Lord Bute in adminiſtration; this opinon is utterly without foundation, and no argument has been produced in ſupport of it.

The expreſſions which Lord Mountſtuart quotes from my father's note are theſe: that "*Lord Chatham heard with particular ſatisfaction the favourable ſentiments on this ſubject of the noble Lord with whom Sir James Wright had talked*," and that "*zeal, duty, and obedience might outlive hope*," (even under the impending ruin of the kingdom). Now what does the firſt of theſe expreſſions amount to, but that Lord Chatham heard with much ſatisfaction, thoſe high expreſſions of approbation, and explicit *offers of concurrence*, from one who was generally thought (no matter how truly) to have ſo much influence in the government of this country, which were conveyed

veyed in Sir James Wright's firſt letter, with the expreſs deſire that they might be communicated through Dr. Addington to Lord Chatham?---And what is the meaning of the ſecond expreſſion, but that Lord Chatham, however deſperate he thought the ſituation of public affairs, would ſtill perform the duties of a good ſubject, in endeavouring to prevent, if poſſible, the final ruin of the kingdom? It is impoſſible therefore to argue from either of theſe expreſſions, which were written in anſwer to Sir James Wright, that my father either courted a negotiation with Lord Bute, or was willing to act with his Lordſhip in adminiſtration; unleſs it can be pretended that the profeſſion of *zeal, duty*, and *obedience*, are to be referred to Lord Bute. Let it alſo be remembered, that the very meſſage from which Lord Mountſtuart has quoted the expreſſions above recited, contains in it the declaration of Lord Chatham's opinion, "*That if any thing can prevent the conſummation of public ruin, it can only be new counſels and new counſellors, without further loſs of time, a* REAL CHANGE *from ſincere conviction of paſt errors, and not a mere palliation, which muſt prove fruitleſs,*" which words were conſidered by Sir James Wright, and, (as appears from Sir James's letter of February 7th) were conſidered by Lord Bute himſelf, as including his Lordſhip as well as the miniſtry.

Lord Mountſtuart next attempts to ſhew, "that Lord Chatham, at the beginning of the preſent year,

was

was *looking out* for a negotiation with Lord Bute." It is not very clear what exactly is meant by that expression, I cannot imagine Lord Mountstuart to have intended to imply, that Lord Chatham expected a negotiation would be begun on the part of Lord Bute; because that would seem as if Lord Mountstuart admitted that there was ground for such an expectation. But, if he intended by this expression to convey, that Lord Chatham was disposed to court a negotiation with the Earl of Bute, I must take the liberty to assert, that the circumstance he refers to is no proof of such a position. The affair mentioned by Lord Mountstuart, in which Mr. Dagge was concerned, was reported to Lord Chatham by his nephew, Mr. Thomas Pitt, (who is at present out of England) and it is from him that Lord Mountstuart must have received the account he alludes to. His Lordship has not thought proper to lay that paper before the public, and therefore I need not enlarge upon the subject; but I am confident Mr. Pitt cannot have asserted any thing which has the most remote tendency to prove that Lord Chatham was any time *looking out* for a negotiation with Lord Bute. The only reason alledged by Lord Mountstuart for thinking that he was, amounts to no more than this: That Lord Bute did speak respectfully of Lord Chatham to Mr. Dagge, and did declare his opinion, that *Lord Chatham's services must of course be called for in the present crisis.* That Mr.

Dagge

Dagge did communicate this to Lord Chatham's nephew, Mr. Thomas Pitt. That he did go to Hayes, in order to report this to Lord Chatham—and that Lord Chatham did in consequence imagine, that it was meant by Lord Bute to be communicated to him. On this I do not think it necessary to make any observation. I must however add, that those who received an account of this affair from my father's own mouth, know, that he was so far from welcoming these unauthorized advances, with the view of improving them into farther negotiation, that he expressed, in the strongest terms, his dislike to such a mode of application.

Lord Mountstuart observes, that Lord Chatham's declaration to Dr. Addington, "*that it was impossible for him to serve the public with either Lord Bute or Lord North,*" is no proof that Lord Bute offered to serve the public in a ministry with Lord Chatham. It was never intended as a proof of that matter; but merely as an evidence of Lord Chatham's resolution not to act in administration with Lord Bute. To that point Dr. Addington's evidence is conclusive; for however other parts of his Narrative may be contradicted by Sir James Wright, it is impossible for Sir James to dispute his account of the conversation between Lord Chatham and the Doctor, at Hayes. There are, however, other persons, besides Dr. Addington, to whom Lord Chatham has made the strongest declarations to the same purpose: and

and the more his conduct is canvassed, the more proofs will appear of this unalterable resolution.

I must now add a few words with regard to the extract of Lord Bute's letter to my mother, which is quoted by Lord Mountstuart. Lord Bute mentions, "that Sir James Wright communicated to him the very flattering language in which Sir James declared Lord Chatham expressed himself concerning Lord Bute." I am very far from questioning, that Sir James Wright expressed himself in the manner stated by Lord Bute; but I must observe, that Sir James does not pretend to have heard that Lord Chatham held such language, from any other person than from Dr. Addington; and whoever will take the trouble to recur to the Doctor's Narrative, will there find that the Doctor, in the beginning of this transaction, declared to Sir James Wright, that, to the best of his remembrance, *Lord Chatham had never once named Lord Bute to him.*

Lord Bute, in another part of his letter, says, "that he was extremely surprised with a conversation Sir James said Dr. Addington wished to be reported to him. It was in substance Lord Chatham's opinion of the alarming condition we were in, and the necessary measures to be immediately taken upon it." Lord Bute cannot possibly here refer to any thing, except to the paper No. II. which is printed in the Authentic Account. The opinion contained in that paper of the *necessary measures* to be taken,

is

only in *general terms*, "that *if any thing can prevent the consummation of public ruin, it can only be new counsels and new counsellors, &c.*" and this communication did not proceed spontaneously from my father, but was an answer to Sir James Wright's letter, of February 2, which was by his desire communicated to Lord Chatham.

The latter part of Lord Mountstuart's letter relates to Lord Chatham's expression, *That Lord Bute had brought the King and Kingdom to ruin.* What reason Lord Chatham had at that time for thinking that Lord Bute influenced the measures of government, it would be presumption in me to examine; nor is it for me to enquire, whether he was or was not deceived in his opinion of the public ruin. But in this single instance, those who revere his memory the most will sincerely rejoice (as he himself would were he living) if they should find his opinion disproved by the event. I am, *&c.*

WILLIAM PITT.

B. B.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

In consequence of the Address of the House of Commons on the 11th of May 1778, the body lay in state in the Painted Chamber on the 7th and 8th of June.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, the 9th, at two o'clock, the funeral procession began from the Painted Chamber, through Westminster Hall, New Palace Yard, part of Parliament-street, Bridge-street, King-street, the Broad Sanctuary to the West door of Westminster Abbey,

Order of the Procession.

High Constable of Westminster.

Messenger to the College of Arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the College on his shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.

Six men conductors, in cloaks, with black staves headed with Earls coronets.

Seventy poor men, in cloaks, with the badges of the crest of Pitt on their shoulders and black staves in their hands.

The Standard.

Twelve servants to the deceased, in close mourning,

Officers of the wardrobe.

Physicians, and Divines, in close mourning.

Three chaplains to the deceased.

Officers who attended the body while it lay in state, in close mourning.

Gentlemen and Esquires in close mourning.

Blue mantle pursuivant of arms.

A banner of the barony of Chatham, borne by Col. Barre, attended by the Dukes of Northumberland, Manchester, and Richmond, and the Marquis of Rockingham, in close mourning.

The

The Great Banner.

The helmet and creft borne by Somerfet herald.

The fword and targe by Windfor herald.

The furcoat by Richmond herald.

The coronet on a black velvet cufhion by Norroy King of Arms, between two gentlemen ufhers, with half ftaves.

Three bannerolls of the family lineage, borne by theree Efquires.

Supporters of the pall.	The BODY, covered with a black velvet pall adorned with eight ef-cutcheons of the Earl's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, fupported by eight gentle-men.	Supporters of the pall.
Edm. Burke, Efq.		John Dunning, Efq.
Sir Geo. Sa-vile, Bart.		Rt. Hon Tho. Townfhend.

Three bannerolls of the family lineage, borne by three Efquires.

The picture of Britannia weeping over the arms of Chatham, painted on farfnet.

A Gentleman Ufher, with a half ftaff.	Clarenceux King of Arms, Deputy to Garter King of Arms.	A Gentleman Ufher, with a half ftaff.
Supporter to the Chief Mourner, W. Nedham, Efq.	Chief Mourner, Hon. W. Pitt.	Supporter to the Chief Mourner, Tho. Pitt, Efq.

Eight

Eight affiftant mourners.

Earl of Cholmondeley.	Earl of Abington.
Earl Harcourt.	Earl of Effingham.
Lord Fortefcue.	Lord Vif. Townfhend.
Lord Camden.	Lord Wycomb.

Banner of the creft of Pitt.

Relations of the deceafed.

Cha. Vifc. Mahon, eldeft fon of Philip Earl Stanhope, and fon-in-law to the deceafed.

Thomas Grenville, Efq.	Richard Berenger, Efq.
Col. Rich. Grenville.	George Grenville, Efq.
Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.	James Grenville, Efq.
	Philip Earl Stanhope.
William Henry, Lord Weftcote,	George Lord de Ferrars.
	Sir Ja. Cockburne, Bart.

Banner of the arms of Pitt.

The proceffion clofed by fervants of the family, in clofe mourning.

The fix conductors, and feventy poor men, were divided and ranged on each fide without the church-door, and the reft of the proceffion within the church.

At the entrance of Weftminfter Abbey (within the door) the Dean and Prebendaries, with the Choir, fell into the proceffion immediately after the Great Banner, and before the Heralds, who bore the trophies.

The Chief Mourner and his two Supporters were feated on chairs at the head of the body; the ftools were

were placed on the fides of the grave for the eight affiftant mourners, and one at each end for the four fupporters of the pall.

During the fervice in the church, the coronet and cufhion were placed on the body, and the canopy and bannerolls held over it: the trophies were laid on a table placed behind the Chief Mourner's chair, covered with a black filk carpet fringed.

The fervice over, Clarenceux, Deputy to Garter, proclaimed the ftyle; and the Earl's three officers breaking their ftaves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the grave.

The ftandard, banners, bannerolls, and trophies, having been depofited in the church, the proceffion returned to the Painted Chamber in the fame order.

The fervice was read by the Bifhop of Rochefter.

The Duke and Duchefs of Gloucefter attended the funeral fervice.

Upon the coffin was a filver plate, on which was the following infcription:

The moft noble and puiffant William Pitt Earl of Chatham, Vifcount Pitt, of Burton Pynfent, in the county of Somerfet. Born the 15th of November 1708, Died at Hayes, in Kent, the 11th of May 1778.

His Lordfhip lies interred about twenty yards from the North entrance of Weftminfter Abbey.

Several Irifh Earls and Vifcounts attended; as did Sir William Draper, General Burgoyne, and feveral Englifh Lords.

THE

THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

THERE are ſix figures in this monument, and yet the idea on which it is deſigned is the ſimpleſt poſſible. Lord Chatham, with Prudence and Fortitude on a ſarcophagus, occupy the upper part; the lower group conſiſts of Britannia ſeated on a rock, with the Ocean and the Earth at her feet, by which is exhibited the effect of his wiſdom and fortitude, in the greatneſs and glory of the nation. The ſtatue of the Earl is in his Parliamentary robes; he is in the action of ſpeaking, the right hand thrown forward and elevated, and the whole attitude ſtrongly expreſſing that ſpecies of oratory for which his Lordſhip was ſo juſtly celebrated.—Prudence has her uſual ſymbols, a ſerpent twiſted round a mirror! Fortitude is characteriſed by the ſhaft of a column, and is cloathed in a lion's ſkin. The energy of this figure ſtrongly contraſts the repoſe and contemplative character of the figure of Prudence. Britannia, as miſtreſs of the ſea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune; Ocean is entirely naked, except that his ſymbol, the dolphin, is ſo managed that decency is perfectly ſecured with the leaſt poſſible detriment to the ſtatue; his action is agitated, and his countenance ſevere, which is oppoſed by the utmoſt eaſe in the figure of the Earth, who is leaning on a terreſtrial globe, her head crowned with fruit,

fruit, which alſo lies in ſome profuſion on the plinth of the ſtatue—The inſcription is as follows:

Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a Teſtimony to
The Virtues and Ability
of
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,
During whoſe Adminiſtration
Divine Providence
Exalted Great Britain
To an Height of Proſperity and Glory
Unknown to any former Age.

An Account of the Proceedings of the City of London, on the death of the Earl of Chatham.

ON the twentieth day of May, 1778, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the firſt buſineſs that came on was a motion,

"That it be referred to a Committee to prepare a petition to the Houſe of Commons, expreſſing the gratitude which the Court feel for the ſeveral tributes paid by them to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham, and repreſenting in very reſpectful terms to the ſaid Houſe, that this Court intreat their favourable interpretation of their wiſh, humbly to addreſs his Majeſty, that the ſaid Earl may be depoſited in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; upon which a Committee was appointed, who withdrew immediately,

immediately, and returning into Court, presented a petition for the above, which being twice read, was agreed to and ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and presented forthwith to the Hon. the House of Commons.

"Resolved, That the desire of the Court of Common Council is to attend the funeral of the Earl of Chatham in their gowns.

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a letter to the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, requesting that such their desire may be humbly signified to his Majesty, and that his faithful citizens pray his Majesty to be graciously pleased to order the necessary notice to be given, in case his Majesty should be pleased to acquiesce in their attendance by the proper officer." The Committee being appointed, accordingly withdrew, and returning, presented a letter, which being read, was agreed to, and ordered to be forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain by Mr. Remembrancer."

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS, OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED,

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners humbly beg leave to return their grateful thanks to this honourable House, for

for the noble and generous teſtimony which it has borne to the ſervices and merits of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

And your petitioners, with all humility, deſire, that their zeal may not ſeem unpleaſing to this Honourable Houſe, or be interpreted as a wiſh in your petitioners to vary from the general ſenſe of their country, as expreſſed in the late votes of this honourable Houſe, by their requeſting, That the remains of the late Earl of Chatham be depoſited in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in the city of London.

Your petitioners father repreſent to this honourable Houſe, that they entirely feel the delicacy of their ſituation, in conſequence of the ſeveral meaſures taken by this honourable Houſe: but hope that a favourable interpretation will be put upon any particular marks of gratitude and veneration which the firſt commercial city of the empire is earneſt to expreſs towards the ſtateſman, whoſe vigour and counſels had ſo much contributed to the protection and extenſion of its commerce.

By order of the Court,

RIX.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

At another Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, on the twenty-fifth of May, the following addreſs and petition to the King was agreed to. And the Sheriff (at that time Mr. Alderman Clarke) being

being desired to wait upon his Majesty to know when he would receive the said petition, the King asked what was the subject of the petition? The Sheriff answered, that he had no concern with the contents of it; his message was only to ask, when his Majesty would be pleased to receive it; upon which the King answered, *Well, then, let it be Friday se'nnight* (which was the fifth of June). On that day the following address and petition was presented.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble and dutiful thanks, for the repeated and signal marks of your royal attention to the public sense of gratitude due to the memory of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as truly expressed by the resolution of the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

And we humbly hope for your Majesty's most gracious indulgence, when the testimonies, thus paid to the public virtues of this illustrious Statesman, encourage your most faithful corporation to intreat that

that the metropolis of your empire may be admitted to a ſhare in the expreſſions of public veneration to a miniſter, ſo exemplary for his integrity, ability and virtue. For this purpoſe we humbly beſeech your Majeſty, in your royal condeſcenſion, would give permiſſion, that the remains of the ſaid Earl of Chatham be depoſited in the cathedral church of St. Paul in the city of London.

We hope that we are not guilty of unwarrantable preſumption in conceiving, that our wiſhes on this ſubject, are not inconſiſtent with thoſe of the Hon. Houſe of Commons: and we flatter ourſelves, that if your Majeſty ſhould graciouſly acquieſce in this our humble prayer, it cannot fail to be agreeable to the family of the deceaſed, whoſe attention to us on all proper occaſions it is our pride to remember, who condeſcended to become our fellow citizen, and to whom, could he have foreſeen it, we are convinced this attempt to cheriſh his memory would not have been unacceptable.

And we beg farther humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty, that we feel ourſelves ſincerely happy in thinking, that in this our humble petition we ſhew our duty and attachment to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick, by our reſpect to one of their moſt zealous and faithful ſervants; at the ſame time that we expreſs our gratitude, as a commercial body, to a man, who ſo ſignally ſupported its intereſts; and humbly pray, that

that the noblest edifice in your Majesty's dominions, may become the depository of the remains of one amongst the noblest of your subjects.

His Majesty's Answer.

In consequence of the address from the House of Commons, That a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, it has been ordered that his remains be there interred, and necessary preparations have been made for that purpose.

On the sixth of June, another Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor had acquainted the court with the King's answer to their address and petition, a debate ensued, in consequence of Lord Hertford's letter to the Remembrancer, in answer to a message from the Court, the copies of which are as follows:

"My Lord,

"His Majesty's faithful Corporation of London, wishing to shew every proper respect in their power to the memory of his late Majesty's zealous and most disinterested servant and subject, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and wishing to express their own particular gratitude to the memory of that illustrious statesman, who so gloriously protected the commerce of his country, desire your Lordship humbly to request

quest his Majesty, that his faithful corporation may receive timely notice from the proper officers of such his Majesty's gracious acquiescence, together with the necessary instructions for regulating their attendance.

I am, my Lord, &c.

PETER ROBERTS."

Lord Hertford's Letter.

"SIR,

"HAVING through your hands, received the request of the Corporation of London, praying his Majesty to permit them to attend the funeral of the late Earl of Chatham, I am to acquaint you, that I have laid the same before his Majesty, who is pleased to comply with the said request, and has directed me to give public and timely notice of the said funeral, that all such gentlemen of the Corporation who propose it may have an opportunity of attending as they desired. I am, Sir, &c.

HERTFORD."

Grosvenor-street, May 25.

ESDAILE, MAYOR,

A COMMON COUNCIL HOLDEN IN THE CHAMBER OF THE GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF LONDON, ON SATURDAY THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1778.

THIS Court not having yet received any answer to their desire of having timely notice to attend the funeral

of the late Earl of Chatham, and information having been given by a member of this Court, that that folemnity is ordered for Tuefday next, it is therefore now refolved, that the former refolution for attending the funeral of the faid Earl be refcinded.

His Majefty having refufed to comply with the requeft of this Court, on their humble defire to have the remains of the late Earl of Chatham buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, Refolved unanimoufly, neverthelefs, that a Committee be now appointed to confider what further mark of refpect is moft fit to perpetuate the memory of that excellent and difinterefted ftatefman, in the time of whofe adminiftration the citizens of London never returned from the throne diffatisfied.

In confequence of the Remembrancer having been called upon by this Court, to ftate what paffed in the King's clofet, when the Sheriff laft attended St. James's, and it appearing that an unufual queftion had been afked, to which the Sheriff declined giving any anfwer—Refolved unanimoufly, that the thanks of this Court be given to Mr. Sheriff Clark, for his very prudent conduct upon that occafion.

RIX.

The Committee refolved, That a magnificent monument to the memory of the deceafed Earl of Chatham, fhould be erected in Guildhall. And the Court agreed to the report of the Committee.

THE

The following is a Description of the Cenotaph, erected in Guildhall, to the Memory of the Earl of Chatham.

ELEVATED on a baſe, fixed to a rock, the Earl of Chatham, in the habit of a Roman ſenator, appears gracefully looking on a figure repreſenting the city of London; his left hand ſuſtains the helm of government, whilſt his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is moſt delightfully ſmiling on her kind protector, through whoſe zeal, aſſiſted by the four quarters of the world, ſhe is pouring plenty into the lap of Britannia.

The City, in her mural crown, with a look of gratitude, is addreſſing her noble friend, pointing the while to Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Induſtry, and on her right hand thoſe of Juſtice and Power. Upon the plinth is engraved the following inſcription:

"In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Diſpoſer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for ſuch time as to his wiſdom ſeemed good, to an high pitch of proſperity and glory, by unanimity at home---by confidence and reputation abroad —by alliance, wiſely choſen and faithfully obſerved --by colonies united and protected---by deciſive victories by ſea and land---by conqueſt made by arms and generoſity in every part of the globe---and by commerce,

commerce, for the firſt time, united with, and made to flouriſh by war---was pleaſed to raiſe up as the principal inſtrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT,

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, mindful of the benefits which the the City of London received in her ample ſhare in the general proſperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent ſtateſman and powerful orator, this monument in her Guildhall; that her citizens may never meet for the tranſaction of their affairs, without being reminded, that the means by which providence raiſes a nation to greatneſs, are the virtues infuſed into great men; and that to withhold from thoſe virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of eſteem and veneration, is to deny to themſelves the means of happineſs and honour.

"This diſtinguiſhed perſon for the ſervice rendered to King George II. and to King George III. was created

LORD CHATHAM.

"The Britiſh nation honoured his memory with a public funeral aud a public monument, amongſt her illuſtrious men in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Under this is an oval medallion, charged with the cap of liberty, inſcribed upon the front *Libertas*, richly

richly adorned with laurels, festoons, &c.---The back of the whole is a slab of most beautiful variegated marble,

A beautiful marble Urn is put up at Burton Pynsent, by the Countess of Chatham; upon which is the following:

Sacred to pure affection,
This simple Urn
Stands a witness of unceasing grief for Him,
Who,
Excelling in whatever is most admirable,
And adding to the exercise of the sublimest virtues,
The sweet charm of refined sentiment,
And polished wit:
By gay social converse,
Render'd, beyond comparison, happy
The course of domestic life;
And bestowed a felicity inexpressible
On Her,
Whose faithful Love was blessed in a pure return,
That raised her above every other joy
But the parental one——
And that still shared with him.
His generous country, with public monuments,
Has eternized his fame;
This humble tribute,
Is but to soothe the sorrowing breast
Of private woe.

The

The foregoing inſcription is on the pedeſtal of the Urn. On the front of the Urn is a medallion, with the head of the late Earl of CHATHAM; and on the oppoſite ſide of the Urn is another medallion, in which the following words are contained:

To
The Dear Memory
Of
William Pitt,
Earl of Chatham,
This marble
Is inſcribed,
By Heſter,
His beloved wife.

This Urn, and the two monuments, were executed by Mr. Bacon.

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PEERAGES IN THE FAMILY OF PITT.

NICHOLAS PITT, tem. Hen. VII.

William—Eleanor Naviland.

John—Joan Swaine.

- Sir William—Edith Cadbury.
  - Edward—Rachael Morton.
    - George—Jane Savage, da. of Earl Rivers.
      - George—Lucy Pile
        - George—Louifa Bernier.
          - George,—Penelope Atkins. now Lord Rivers.
- John—Sarah Jay.
  - Thomas,—Jane Innes, gov. of Fort St. George.
    - Robert,—Harriet Villers, of Boconnic. fifter to the Earl of Grandifon *.
      - Thomas,—Chriftian Lyttleton, of Boconnic. of Hagley.
        - Thomas,—A. Wilkinfon. now Lord Camelford.
          - Thomas.
          - Anne.
      - William.—Hefter Grenville, created E. of Chatham.
        - John,—M. E. Townfhend, 2d E. of Chatham, K. G. and Lord Prefident.
        - William, firft Lord of the Treafufury, &c. &c.
        - James Charles. Dead.
    - Thomas,—Frances Ridgway, created E. of Londonderry. da. of the E. of Londonderry.
      Title extinct.

* The Earl of Grandifon's children all dying without iffue, except one daughter, who married A. J. Mafon, Efq. Lord Chatham in 1766 created her Countefs of Grandifon. Her eldeft fon now enjoys the title.

The other branches extend to fo many families, it is impoffible to include them all in a table.

They are as follows:

John Pitt (the third in descent) who married Joan Swaine, had issue three sons and two daughters.

1. Agnes, married to Anthony Dennet.
2. Elizabeth married to Jonadab Shirley.
3. Sir William, married to Edith Cadbury *(as in the table)*
4. John, settled in Ireland.
5. Thomas, settled at Blandford in Dorsetshire.

He married Priscilla, the daughter of —— Serle, Esq. of Hayle, in Devon; by whom he had two daughters and five sons.

1. Temperance, married to —— Cockran, Esq.
2. Margaret, to Augustine Drake, Esq.
3. Robert, of Blandford, who married Margaret, daughter of John Guy, Esq.
4. John, *of whom hereafter.*
5. William, who died without issue, in 1687.
6. Edward.
7. Christopher.

Which John was Rector of Blandford 1641. He married Sarah, daughter of John Jay, Esq. by whom he had nine children.

1. John, born 1649.
2. Sarah, married in 1670, to the Rev. Henry Willis, afterwards Rector of Blandford.
3. Thomas, born in 1653, who was Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.
4. George.

5. Dorothy.

5. Dorothy.
6. Richard. } Died young.
7. Edward. }

Two who died infants.

We now return to Sir William Pitt. He was comptroller of the Houſehold in the reigns of Elizabeth; James I. and Charles I. He was knighted at Newmarket in 1618, purchaſed the manor of Stratfield-Say, in Hants, which continues to be the reſidence of his family. He married Edith, daughter to and co-heireſs of Nicholas Cadbury, of Wareham, Eſq. by whom he had four daughters and three ſons.

1. Frances, married to Clement Walker, Eſq.
2. Elizabeth, firſt married to Richard Wheeler, Eſq. and afterwards to Sir Francis Brandling.
3. Mary, firſt married to Sir Alexander Chocke, and afterwards to John Rudhall, Eſq.
4. Catherine, married to —— Venables, Eſq.

The three Sons were,

1. Edward, his heir.
2. John.
3. William, who married Abigail, daughter of Sir William Wake, of Cleveland, in Somerſetſhire, Bart. by whom he had three ſons, Edward, Baldwin, William, who all died without iſſue; and a daughter Abigail, who married Ralph Lord Stawell,

Edward,

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASW

Edward, the heir, married Rachael, daughter of Sir George Morton, of Melborn, Dorfet, Bart. by whom he had ten fons and four daughters.

1. William. } Both died without iffue.
2. Edward. }
3. George, of whom hereafter.
4. John. He married Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Venables, of Andover, Efq. by whom he had one fon, George Morton Pitt, of Twickenham, Efq. which George was Member for Pomfret, and died in January 1756, leaving iffue only one daughter, who married Lord Brownlow Bertie, and died in 1763.
5. Thomas, who married Frances, daughter of Giles Coffey, of Compton in Gloucefterfhire.
6. Nicholas.
7. Samuel.
8. Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffrey Jeffreyes, of Abercunick, in the county of Brecon.
9. Edward. And 10. Chriftopher.

His Daughters were,

1. Edith, married to Charles Sydenham, fon of Sir Edward Sydenham, Knight Marfhall.
2. Rachael, married to John Kingfmill, of Sandelford, Berks, Efq.
3. Catherine, married to Francis Whitaker, Efq. of St. Martin's. Middlefex.
4. Elizabeth, who died an infant.

George, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir, married Jane, eldeſt daughter of John Savage, Earl Rivers (widow of George Lord Sudley) and coheireſs of her nephew, Lord Morley and Monteagle. By her he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. George, his heir.
2. William. 3. Edward. Both died without iſſue.
4. John, who married, firſt, Mary, daughter of —— Scrope, Eſq. but had no iſſue; and ſecondly, Iſabella, daughter of — Condon, Eſq. by whom he had two daughters, Lora and Iſabella.

The Daughters were,

1. Mary, married to Sir W. Brown, of Kiddington, Oxon. Bart.
2. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Viſcount Fitzwilliam.
3. Jane, married to Chriſtopher Hildyard, Eſq.
4. Anne, married to Frederick Tylney, Eſq.

George, eldeſt ſon and heir, married, firſt, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Beeverſtock, Wilts, Eſq. widow of Lawrence Lowe, of Shafteſbury, Eſq. by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. George, his heir.
2. Thomas, who died without iſſue.
3. Lucy, who died unmarried.

He married, ſecondly, Lora, daughter and heireſs of Audley Grey, of Kingſton, Dorſet, Eſq. by whom he had four ſons and five daughters.

1. Grey,

1. Grey, who died an infant.
2. William, who died without iſſue.
3. John, of Encombe, in Dorſetſhire, who married Marcia, daughter of Marcus Morgan, of Ireland, Eſq. by whom he had a daughter, named Marcia, and four ſons, 1. William Morton, married in 1782 to Margaret, daughter of John Gambier, one of the Repreſentatives of the county of Dorſet; 2. George, who died in 1768; 3. Charles; and 4. John, who died infants.
4. John, who died without iſſue.

His Daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to William Burton, Eſq.
2. Lora, married to Francis Gwynn, of Ford Abbey, in Dorſetſhire.
3. Anne.
4. Mary.
5. Mary.

} Who died unmarried.

George, the heir, married Louiſa, daughter of —— Bernier, Eſq. by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

1. Lucy, married to James Kerr, of Scotland, Eſq.
2. Mary, who died in Auguſt 1774.
3. George, created Lord Rivers in 1776.
4. James. 5. Thomas. Both died without iſſue.
6. William Auguſtus, married Mary, daughter of Scrope, Lord Howe.

George, Lord Rivers, married, in January 1745, Penelope, daughter of Sir Henry Atkins, of Clapham

Clapham, Surry, Bart. by whom he has iſſue one ſon, George, lately Member for the county of Dorſet; and three daughters.

1. Penelope, married to the Earl of Ligonier, and afterwards divorced.
2. Louiſa, married to Peter Beckford, Eſq.
3. Marcia-Lucy.

Here we muſt return to the iſſue of Thomas Pitt, who was Governor of Fort St. George. He was diſtinguiſhed from the other governors of that fortreſs, as well as from the other perſons of his family, by the appellation of Diamond Pitt, from the circumſtance of his having purchaſed, while reſident at Fort St. George, a very large and very fine diamond, which, when he returned to England in the reign of Queen Anne, he offered to her Majeſty, but the miniſtry declined the purchaſe of it; upon which it was ſold to the Duke of Orleans, at that time Regent of France, and was placed in the crown of Louis XV. and XVI. [*For a further account of this diamond, ſee a note in chapter* XXVIII. *and ſee alſo the laſt article but one of this Appendix, entitled,* Anecdotes of Thomas Pitt, Eſq. Governor of Fort St. George.]

When he returned from the Eaſt Indies he was offered a peerage, but he begged the Queen's permiſſion to decline it.

He married Jane Innes, daughter of Adam Innes, of Reid-hall, in the county of Murray, Bart. by whom he had two daughters and three ſons,

1. Lucy,

1. Lucy, married to James, the firſt Earl Stanhope.
2. Eſſex, married to Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal in Cheſhire.

The Sons were:

1. Robert, of Boconnic, in Cornwall; of whom hereafter.
2. Thomas, who married Lady Francis Ridgeway, daughter and coheireſs of Robert, Earl of Londonderry: who dying without male iſſue, he was created firſt Baron and afterwards Earl of Londonderry. He had two ſons, Thomas and Ridgeway, who were ſucceſſively Earls of Londonderry, and both died unmarried; and one daughter, Lady Lucy, who married Pierce Meyrick, of Bodorgan, in Angleſea, Eſq.
3. John; he married Mary, ſiſter of Lord Fauconberg, but had no iſſue.

Robert of Boconnic married Harriet Villiers, ſiſter to John Earl of Grandiſon; by whom he had five daughters and two ſons.

1. Harriet, married to Sir William Corbet, of Stoke, Salop, Bart.
2. Catherine, married to Robert Nedham, of Ireland, Eſq.
3. Anne, maid of honour to Queen Caroline, and privy purſe to the late Princeſs of Wales.
4. Elizabeth, married to John Hannam, Eſq.
5. Mary.

The Sons were:

1. Thomas of Boconnic, who married Christian Lyttleton, sister to the late George Lord Lyttleton, by whom he had issue two daughters and one son, viz. Amelia, married to William Spry, LL. D. and Christian, married to Thomas Saunders, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George. His son was Thomas; he was created Lord Camelford in 1783; and died in 1794. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Pinckney Wilkinson, of Burnham, in Norfolk, Esq. by whom he had one son, Thomas, now Lord Camelford, born in 1775, and Anne, born 1772, who in August 1792, married Lord Grenville, second son of George Grenville, Esq. who was first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the years 1764 and 1765.
2. William. (Some particulars of whose life have been the subject of this work.) He married Hester Grenville on the 6th of November, 1754, daughter of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, in Bucks, Esq. by Hester, sister to Lord Cobham, of Stowe, in that county. He was created Earl of Chatham, as hath been already mentioned in chapter XXXI. and his Lady was created a peeress in her own right upon his resignation in 1761. See chapter XX. He had issue three sons and two daughters.

1. John

1. John, now Earl of Chatham, born October 9, 1756; married on the 9th of July, 1783, to Mary Elizabeth Townshend, daughter of Lord Viscount Sydney; but has no issue. His Lordship was appointed first Lord of the Admiralty in September, 1788, and a Knight of the Garter in 1791. His Lordship resigned the Admiralty in December, 1794, and was at the same time appointed Lord Privy Seal.
2. William, born May 28, 1759, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer July 10, 1782, and first Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c. &c. on the 27th of December, 1783.
3. James-Charles, born April 24, 1761, *dead.*

His Daughters were,

1. Lady Hester, born October 18 1755, marrried to Earl Stanhope. Her Ladyship died in July 1780.
2. Lady Harriet, born April 14, 1758, married to the Hon. E. J. Eliot, eldest son to Lord Eliot. Her Ladyship died in August 1786.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF LORD CHATHAM'S WILL.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ME, WILIAM EARL OF CHATHAM.

WHEREAS previous to the marriage of my dear daughter with Lord Mahon, there was a sum of twenty-

MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S S...

twenty-ſix thouſand pounds, or thereabouts, veſted in the public funds, and chargeable upon my eſtate at Hayes, in Kent; to which ſaid ſum I and my dear wife, Lady Chatham, had a power of diſpoſition or appointment, that is to ſay, to the beſt of my recollection, in moieties of ſix thouſand pounds, part thereof was ſettled on or diſpoſed of by me to my ſaid daughter, Lady Mahon on her marriage aforeſaid; wherefore there remains a ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds ſubject to my ſaid diſpoſition or appointment: Now, therefore, I give and bequeath the ſame in manner following, that is to ſay, I give and bequeath the ſum of three thouſand five hundred pounds, part thereof to my dear ſon, William Pitt, for his own uſe and benefit; I give and bequeath the ſum of one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, other part thereof, to my dear ſon, James-Charles Pitt, for his own uſe and benefit; and I give and bequeath the ſum of one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, reſidue thereof, to my dear daughter, Lady Harriot Pitt, for her own proper uſe and benefit. The ſaid three ſeveral ſums abovementioned to be paid to my ſaid three children, with all convenient ſpeed after my deceaſe, by my Executors and Truſtees hereinafter named. And as to the other moiety of the above-mentioned ſum of twenty-ſix thouſand pounds, which I apprehend to be within the diſpoſition of my ſaid dear wife, I do hereby earneſtly deſire and recommend

to

to my ſaid dear wife, that ſhe will, purſuant to our preſent wiſhes and intention, diſpoſe of the ſame in manner following: And ſo far as by law I may, I will and direct accordingly, that is to ſay, that ſhe will be pleaſed to give ſo much thereof to my ſaid ſon, William, as will make what I have herein before bequeathed to him a compleat ſum of ten thouſand pounds; that ſhe will be pleaſed to give ſo much thereof to my ſaid ſon, James-Charles, as will make what I have herein before bequeathed to him a compleat ſum of five thouſand pounds; and that ſhe will be pleaſed to give ſo much thereof to my ſaid daughter, Lady Harriet, as will make what I have herein before bequeathed to her a compleat ſum of five thouſand pounds; and as to, for and concerning all the reſt and reſidue of my perſonal eſtate whatſoever, and all my real eſtates whereſoever the ſame may be ſituate, lying, and being, I give, deviſe, and bequeath the ſame, ſubject to my debts and legacies, to my dear wife, Lady Chatham, Richard Earl Temple, and Charles Lord Camden, and the ſurvivors and ſurvivor of them, their heirs and aſſigns, to, for and upon the truſts following, that is to ſay, in the firſt place by and out of the ſaid reſidue of my perſonal eſtate, and ſo much out of my real eſtate, as they ſhall think proper to apply for that purpoſe, to pay off, ſatisfy, and diſcharge my juſt debts, and ſuch legacies as I may hereafter give and bequeath by Codicil to this my Will, or otherwiſe,

wife, together with my funeral expences and the charges of executing this my Will, and the trusts thereof; and in the next place, to permit and suffer my said dear wife to receive and take to her own proper use and benefit, for and during the term of her natural life, the rents, issues, profits, and produce of my said real and personal estates; and from and immediately after her decease, I give and devise all my said real estates, wheresoever situate, lying, or being, to my dear son, Lord Viscount Pitt, for and during the term of his natural life; and from and immediately after her decease, I give and devise the same to the said Richard Earl Temple, and Charles Lord Camden, and the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor in trust, to preserve the contingent remains hereinafter limited, from being defeated or destroyed; and from and after the death of my said son, Lord Viscount Pitt, I give and devise the same to the first and other son and sons of the body of the said Lord Viscount Pitt, and the issue male of the respective body and bodies, the elder of such son and sons, and their issue male, to take and be preferred before the younger and their issue; and in default of all such issue, I give and devise the same to my dear son, William Pitt, for and during the term of his natural life; and from and immediately after his decease, I give and devise the same to my said Trustees, and the survivor of them, and the heirs and

assigns

aſſigns of ſuch ſurvivor, in truſt to preſerve the contingent remainders hereinafter limited, from being defeated or deſtroyed; and from and after the death of my ſaid ſon, William, I give and deviſe the ſame to the firſt and other ſon and ſons of the body of my ſaid ſon, William, and the iſſue male of their reſpective body and bodies, the elder of ſuch ſon and ſons, and their iſſue male, to take and be preferred before the younger and their iſſue; and in default of all ſuch iſſue, I give and deviſe the ſame to my dear ſon, James-Charles Pitt, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after the determination of that eſtate, I give and deviſe the ſame to my ſaid Truſtees, and the ſurvivor of them, and the heirs and aſſigns of ſuch ſurvivor and in truſt, to preſerve the contingent remainders hereinafter limited from being defeated or deſtroyed; and from and after the death of my ſaid ſon, James-Charles, I give and deviſe the ſame to the firſt and other ſon and ſons of the body of my ſaid ſon, James-Charles, and the iſſue male of their reſpective body and bodies, the elder of ſuch ſon and ſons, and their iſſue male to take and be preferred before the younger and their iſſue; and in default of all ſuch iſſue, I give and deviſe the ſame to my dear daughters, Lady Mahon, and Lady Harriot Pitt, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever to hold the ſame in equal moieties, as tenants in common, and not as joint-tenants. And I do hereby will and direct, that all perſons,

persons, who, by virtue of the limitations of this my Will, shall come into the possession of my real estates hereby devised, shall have any power to lease the same, or any part thereof, for any term, not exceeding twenty-one years, so as the usual covenants be contained in such lease, and the full annual rent be received, and no fine taken on granting the same. And I do hereby authorize and empower my said Trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, at any time or times, after my death, at their will and pleasure, to sell and dispose of all or any part of my real and personal estates before-mentioned; and after paying my debts, legacies, and charges before mentioned, to invest and lay out the monies produced by such sales in the purchase of other lands and tenements; and till such purchases can be made, I will, and direct, that the monies arising by such sale and sales, shall go and be considered as real estates, and be subject to the limitations herein before directed, concerning my said real estate. And I do appoint my said dear wife, Lord Temple, and Lord Camden, Joint Executors of this my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other Wills by me made. As witness my hand, this twenty-second day of April 1775.

CHATHAM. *(L. S.)*

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, as and for the Last Will and Testament of William Earl of Chatham,

Chatham, before us, who in his presence, and at his request, and in the presence of each other, set our names as Witnesses thereto.

GILES HOMER,
FLACK BRADSHAW,
CHRISTIAN WILLBIER, } Esqrs.

Amongst the many great qualities of the Earl of Chatham, he sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which there is no doubt he would have excelled, if more momentous pursuits had not occupied his mind. The following lines were addressed to David Garrick, Esq. when he was on a visit at Mount Edgecumbe.

Verses addressed to Edward Garrick by the Earl of Chatham.

LEAVE, Garrick, the rich landscape, proudly gay,
Docks, forts, and navies, bright'ning all the bay:
To my plain roof repair, primæval seat!
Yet there no wonders your quick eye can meet,
Save, should you deem it wonderful to find,
Ambition cur'd, and an unpassioned mind;
A statesman without power, and without gall,
Hating no courtiers, happier than them all;
Bow'd to no yoke, nor crouching for applause;
Vot'ry alone to freedom, and the laws.

Herds,

Herds, flocks, and ſmiling Ceres deck our plain,
And, interſpers'd, an heart-enliv'ning train
Of ſportive children frolic o'er the green;
Mean time pure love looks on, and conſecrates the ſcene.
Come, then, immortal ſpirit of the ſtage,
Great nature's proxy, glaſs of ev'ry age!
Come, taſte the ſimple life of Patriarchs old
Who, rich in rural peace, ne'er thought of pomp or gold.

Mr. Garrick's Anſwer.

WHEN Peleus' ſon, untaught to yield,
Wrathful forſook the hoſtile field,
His breaſt ſtill warm with heav'nly fire,
He tun'd the lay, and ſwept the lyre.

So Chatham, whoſe exalted ſoul
Pervaded and inſpir'd the whole,
Where far, by martial glory led,
Britain her ſails and banners ſpread,
Retires (tho' wiſdom's God diſſuades)
And ſeeks repoſe in rural ſhades.
Yet thither comes the God confeſs'd;
Celeſtial form! a well-known gueſt.

Nor ſlow he moves with ſolemn air,
Nor on his brow hangs penſive care;

Nor

...MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASW...

Nor in his hand th' hiſtoric page
Gives leſſons to experienc'd age,
As when in vengeful ire he roſe,
And plann'd the fate of Britain's foes,
While the wing'd hours obedient ſtand,
And inſtant ſpeed the dread command.

Chearful he came, all blythe and gay,
Fair blooming like the ſon of May;
Adown his radiant ſhoulder hung
A harp, by all the Muſes ſtrung:
Smiling he to his friend reſign'd
This ſoother of the human mind.

OF LORD CHATHAM's ELOCUTION.

(Written in 1779.)

OF all the characteriſtic features, by which his oratory was diſtinguiſhed, none was more eminent than the bold purity and claſſical force of phraſeology.

Thoſe who have been witneſſes to the wonders of his eloquence—who have liſtened to the muſic of his voice, or trembled at its majeſty—who have ſeen the perſuaſive gracefulneſs of his action, or have felt its force; thoſe who have caught the flame of eloquence from his eye---who have rejoiced at the glories of his countenance---or ſhrunk from his frowns

frowns,---will remember the refiſtleſs power with which he impreſſed conviction. In theſe ſketches of his original genius, they will read what they have heretofore heard; and their memory will give due action to the picture, by re-figuring to their minds what they have with admiration ſeen.---But, to thoſe who never heard nor ſaw this accompliſhed orator, the utmoſt effort of imagination will be neceſſary, to form a juſt idea of that combination of excellence, which gave perfection to his eloquence:---his elevated aſpect commanding the awe and mute attention of all who beheld him; whilſt a certain grace in his manner, conſcious of all the dignities of his ſituation, of the ſolemn ſcene he acted in, as well as his own exalted character, ſeemed to acknowledge and repay the reſpect he received:---his venerable form, bowed with infirmity and age; but animated by a mind which nothing could ſubdue:-- his ſpirit ſhining through him, arming his eye with lightning, and cloathing his lips with thunder; or, if milder topics offered, harmonizing his countenance in ſmiles, and his voice in ſoftneſs; for the compaſs of his powers was infinite. As no idea was too vaſt, no imagination too ſublime, for the grandeur and majeſty of his manner; ſo no fancy was too playful, nor any alluſion too comic for the eaſe and gaiety with which he could accommodate to the occaſion. But the character of his oratory was dignity: this preſided throughout; giving force becauſe ſecuring

reſpect,

respect, even to his sallies of pleasantry. This elevated the most familiar language, and gave novelty and grace to the most familiar allusions; so 'that in his hand, even the crutch became a weapon of oratory*.

This extraordinary personal dignity, supported on the basis of his well-earned fame, at once acquired to his opinions an assent which is slowly given to the arguments of other men. His assertions rose into proof; his foresight became prophecy. Besides the general sanction of his character, and the decisive dignity with which he pronounced his sentiments, it was also well known that he carefully cultivated the most authentic channels of intelligence. And it was an additional and just praise to him, that he exerted the great influence of his name, and all his opportunities, to investigate the purest sources of political information. But, as the activity of his public zeal, stimulated him to such exertion: so the superiority of his genius directed him to higher sources. For other men, even the mechanical medium of official knowledge is a sphere too laborious. Though Lord Chatham's duty did not disdain, his spirit soared above such little adventitious advantages: His was intelligence in a

* *Telum Oratoris*, Cic.—" You talk, my Lords, of conquering America—of your numerous friends there, to " annihilate the Congress—and your powerful forces to " disperse her army:—*I might as well talk of driving them before* " *me with this crutch.*"—Lord Chatham.

truer

truer ſenſe, and from the nobleſt ſource:—" from his own ſagacious mind *."—His intuition, like faith, ſeemed ſuperior to the common forms of reaſoning. No clue was neceſſary to the labyrinth illuminated by his genius. Truth came forth at his bidding, and realized the wiſh of the philoſopher---ſhe was ſeen and beloved.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

(WRITTEN BY MR. WILKES.)

HE was born an orator, and from nature poſſeſſed every outward requiſite to beſpeak reſpect, and even awe. A manly figure, with the eagle eye of the famous Conde, fixed your attention, and almoſt commanded reverence the moment he appeared; and the keen lightning of his eye ſpoke the high reſpect of his ſoul, before his lips had pronounced a ſyllable. There was a kind of faſcination in his look when he eyed any one aſkance. Nothing could withſtand the force of that contagion. The fluent Murray † has faultered, and even Fox ‡ ſhrunk back appalled from an adverſary " fraught with fire

* He is his own beſt expoſitor. See his ſpeech on the papers relative to Falkland's iſland, in 1770. " Let them not ſcreen themſelves behind the want of intelligence." *Vide* Chap. 39.

† Lord Mansfield.

‡ Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland.

unquenchable,"

unquenchable," if I may borrow the expreſſion of our great Milton. He had not the correctneſs of language ſo ſtriking in the great Roman orator, but he had the *verba ardentia* the bold glowing words.

EULOGIES.

THE glories of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration are the ſucceſſes of the war, conducted under his auſpices, accompliſhed by the wiſdom of his plans, and the intrepidity inſpired by his ſpirit. They will ſhine in the annals of England beyond the luſtre of former ages. They will be eternal monuments of his amazing genius, reſolution and ſagacity. They will prove him not only the boldeſt, but the wiſeſt miniſter England ever ſaw. To enumerate the objects of our praiſe, would be to recapitulate the tranſactions of his adminiſtration. Such a recapitulation is here attempted; but in a manner ſo inadequate to the theme, that the work muſt derive its only merit from its ſubject. Mr. Pitt's beſt hiſtorical eulogium will be the plaineſt truth; nor can faction or artifice ſully the luſtre of his eminent ſervices. A whole people are neither to be bribed nor impoſed upon. Envy may revile, and ſelf-intereſt may ſeek to blacken; but his fame, in ſpite of every effort to blaſt it, in ſpite of all the aſſaults of low and little minds, will flouriſh while this kingdom or its language ſhall endure. He raiſed the power and grandeur of England to the higheſt ſummit

summit of glory and respect; he confounded and defeated her enemies in every quarter of the world: he strictly adhered to the letter of her engagements abroad, and he effected and preserved unanimity at home. The people daily testify their high sense of his many eminent services and distinguish his memory with an affection that does honour to their gratitude.

By the war carried on during his administration, we gained all the French settlements and towns on the continent in the East Indies; Senegal and Goree in Africa: Cape Breton and St. John's, by which we extirpated the French from the fishery; all Canada, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Marigalante, Desirade, and the neutral islands, in America; baffled the mighty efforts of France in Europe; insulted and stripped her coasts; burned her shipping: ruined her navy, by repeated victories; blocked up her harbours: almost annihilated her trade; took Belleisle; and reduced her to bankruptcy. By the peace which succeeded these most glorious conquests, we restored every thing in the East Indies; Goree in Africa; granted the French an almost unlimited fishery in America; and for the loss of Cape Breton and St. John's, which were dismantled, we gave them the islands of St. Peter and Miquelon, which another French King may fortify at pleasure; we restored also Belleisle, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Mariegalante, and Desirade, together with St. Lucia,

Lucia, the only valuable neutral iſland. Other conqueſts were made in conſequence of his plans, and they were reſtored alſo. Could our enemies have required more?---Ought they to have hoped for ſo much?---What then, did England gain by the honeſty, the vigilance and wiſdom of Mr. PITT; the expence of many millions, and the loſs of ſo many thouſands of brave men?---Canada, an almoſt barren province; Florida, a ſandy deſert; Senegal, which, without Goree, does not in the leaſt injure the French ſlave trade; three of the neutral iſlands, which are ſcarce worth our peopling; Grenada, which is too unwholeſome to live in; and the Grenadines which no nation ever thought worth poſſeſſing. "O may the conditions of ſuch a "peace, be engraved on the tomb-ſtone of its adviſers.*"

When Mr. Pitt had reduced the French to their laſt reſource, and had obliged them to ſeek refuge in the aſſiſtance of another ſtate†; when by his maſterly penetration, he diſcovered the joint deſign‡, and would have effectually fruſtrated it by a timely

* Alluding to Lord Bute's words in the Houſe of Lords, on the day that the preliminary articles of peace were debated; when he ſaid he wiſhed to have no greater eulogium engraved upon his tomb, than having adviſed thoſe terms of peace.

† Spain.

‡ The Family Compact.

 and

and vigorous exertion of our national power, he was oppofed in fo falutary and neceffary a meafure. Events foon juftified the councils which he gave. But as he had no other motive than the welfare of his country, and finding he could not promote that by fuch meafures as he was convinced were right, he ftruggled not for a continuance of employment, but immediately refigned.

CHARACTER OF Mr. PITT.

THE Secretary ftood alone. Modern degeneracy had not reached him. Original, and unaccommodating; the features of his character had the hardihood of antiquity. His auguft mind overawed Majefty; one of his Sovereigns thought royalty fo impaired in his prefence, that he confpired to remove him, in order to be relieved from his fuperiority*. No ftate chicanery, no narrow fyftem of vicious politics, no idle conteft for minifterial victories, funk him to the vulgar level of the great; but overbearing, perfuafive, and impracticable: his object was England—his ambition was fame. Without dividing, he deftroyed party; without corruption, he made a venal age unanimous. France funk beneath him. With one hand he fmote the Houfe of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the democracy of England. The fight of his mind was infinite, and his fchemes were to affect, not

* Not George the Second.

England,

England, not the prefent age only, but Europe and pofterity. Wonderful were the means by which thefe fchemes were accomplifhed; always feafonable, always adequate; the fuggeftions of an underftanding, animated by ardour, and enlightened by prophecy.

The ordinary feelings which make life amiable and indolent, thofe fenfations which foften, allure and vulgarize, were unknown to him: no domeftic difficulties, no domeftic weaknefs reached him; but aloof from the fordid occurrences of life, and unfullied by its intercourfe, he came occafionally into our fyftem, to council and decide.

A character fo exalted, fo ftrenuous, fo various, fo authoritative, aftonifhed a corrupt age, and the Treafury trembled at the name of Pitt, through all her claffes of venality. Corruption imagined, indeed, that fhe had found defects in this ftatefman, and talked much of the inconfiftency of his glory, and much of the ruin of his victories; but the hiftory of his country, and the calamities of the enemy, anfwered and refuted her.

Nor were his political abilities his only talents. His eloquence was an æra in the fenate; peculiar and fpontaneous, familiarly expreffing gigantic fentiments and inftinctive wifdom; not like the torrent of Demofthenes, or the fplendid conflagration of Tully; it refembled fometimes the thunder, and fometimes the mufic of the fpheres. Like Mur-

ray, he did not conduct the underſtanding through the painful ſubtility of argumentation; nor was he like Townſhend *, for ever on the rack of exertion; but rather lightened upon the ſubject, and reached the point by the fluſhings of his mind, which, like thoſe of his eye, were felt, but could not be followed.

Upon the whole, there was in this man ſomething that could create, ſubvert, or reform; an underſtanding, a ſpirit, and an eloquence to ſummon mankind to ſociety, or to break the bonds of ſlavery aſunder; and to rule the wilderneſs of free minds, with unbounded authority: Something that would eſtabliſh or overwhelm empire, and ſtrike a blow in the world, that ſhould reſound through its univerſe.

ANOTHER.

WE ſhall, for ages, revere the memory of a miniſter, who never had his equal, in the opinion of the nation, for wiſdom and integrity. He kept no levees: he admitted no trifling company: he was embarraſſed by no private connections, nor engaged in any intrigue: he never abuſed his power, by preferring an undeſerving perſon, and was exceedingly ſcrupulous how he received recommendations: he deſpiſed thoſe idle claims of rank and

* Charles Townſhend.

ſeniority, when they were not ſupported by ſervices, which alone could entitle them to public truſt: he confided in ability and worth wherever he found them, without any regard to wealth, family, parliamentary intereſt, or connection.—He was punctual in his office, and ſuch was his attention to buſineſs, that the moſt minute occurrences paſſed not without his examination. During his adminiſtration, the faith of Great Britain was held inviolably ſacred. Under his adminiſtration, all parties united for the common good, becauſe all parties placed the utmoſt confidence in his abilities and integrity. The diſtinction of court and country parties, was diſſolved in unanimity. A reſpectable militia was eſtabliſhed: the natural ſtrength of the nation was exerted by ſea and land; the terrors of an invaſion were removed; the Britiſh arms triumphed in every quarter of the globe; trade and navigation were promoted and protected, and France was completely humbled. Conſcious of his own virtue, he never ſought to conceal any part of his conduct; but, on the contrary, was always ready and forward to lay all his meaſures before the public. He obſerved ſuch ſtrict ſecrecy, that, during the whole of his adminiſtration, he gave no opportunity to the moſt penetrating, of diſcovering his deſigns to the enemy. He was a warm friend to conſtitutional liberty, civil and religious.

CHARACTER OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

BY THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.

(From his Posthumous Works, Vol. III.)

IN the autumn of 1757, a change had been effected in the British ministry; Mr. Fox was succeeded by Mr. Pitt, whose lofty genius and persuasive eloquence rendered him the idol of the nation. He had the best understanding of any man in England. His superior talents had subdued the House of Commons; and when raised to the helm of affairs, he applied the whole vigour of his mind to render his country sovereign of the seas, without neglecting the measures which might retrieve her glory by land. The treaty which the Duke of Cumberland had entered into at Closter-Seven, he regarded with indignation, and considered as the reproach of England. The first measures which he adopted in the administration tended to destroy even the remembrance of that infamous negotiation. He persuaded the King his master to request Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick from the King of Prussia, and to set that General at the head of the Allies. By his advice, King George augmented his army in Germany, and entered into new engagements with the King of Prussia, and other Princes of that country. And the happy consequences of Mr. Pitt's measures were soon experienced in Germany, in America, and in every part of the world.

CHARACTER OF MR. PITT.

BY THE ABBE REYNAL.

(From L'Hiſtoire Philoſophique & Politique.)

WILLIAM PITT, the favourite of the three kingdoms from his youth, for his integrity, his diſintereſtedneſs, his zeal againſt corruption, his inviolable attachment to the intereſts of his country, had a paſſion for great things, was poſſeſſed of an eloquence that was irreſiſtible, and a genius that was at once enterpriſing and ſteady. His ambition was to raiſe his country above all the world, and himſelf along with her. 'Till the adminiſtration of Mr. Pitt, all the enterprizes of his nation in diſtant countries were unfortunate, and they could not be otherwiſe, becauſe they were ill-concerted. But his projects were formed with ſuch wiſdom and utility; his preparations were made with ſuch fore-caſt and expedition; he ſo juſtly proportioned the means to the end; he made ſo wiſe a choice of thoſe in whom he was to repoſe a confidènce; he eſtabliſhed ſuch harmony between the land and ſea ſervice; in ſhort, he raiſed the heart of England ſo high, that his adminiſtration was nothing but a chain of conqueſts. His ſoul, ſtill greater, looked down with contempt upon the idle clamours of thoſe timid ſpirits, who charged him with ſquandering the public money. He anſwered in the words of

of Philip, the father of Alexander, "Victory muſt be purchaſed with money, not money ſaved at the expence of victory."

Speaking of Mr. Pitt's reſignation, he ſays, "Whatever was the cauſe of his retreat, nothing but the blindeſt, moſt unjuſt, and violent enmity can aſſert, that he owed more to fortune than to his talents and his virtue."

ANOTHER.

(By Mr. Burke.)

LORD CHATHAM. A great and celebrated name; a name that keeps the name of this country reſpectable in every other on the globe. It may be truly called,

——— *Clarum et venerabile nomen*
Gentibus, et multum noſtræ quod proderat urbi.

Sir, the venerable age of this great man, his merited rank, his ſuperior eloquence, his ſplendid qualities, his eminent ſervices, the vaſt ſpace he fills in the eye of mankind; and, more than all the reſt, his fall from power, which, like death, canonizes and ſanctifies a great character, will not ſuffer me to cenſure any part of his conduct. I am afraid to flatter him; I am ſure I am not diſpoſed to blame him. Let thoſe who have betrayed him by their adulation, inſult him with their malevolence. But what I do not preſume to cenſure, I may have leave to lament. For a wiſe man, he ſeemed to me at that time, to be governed too much by general maxims. I ſpeak with

with the freedom of hiſtory, and I hope without offence. One or two of theſe maxims, flowing from an opinion not the moſt indulgent to our unhappy ſpecies, and ſurely a little too general, led him into meaſures that were greatly miſchievous to himſelf; and for that reaſon, among others, perhaps fatal to his country; meaſures, the effects of which, I am afraid, are for ever incurable. He made an adminiſtration [in 1766] ſo checkered and ſpeckled; he put together a piece of joinery, ſo croſsly indented and whimſically dovetailed; a cabinet ſo variouſly inlaid; ſuch a piece of diverſified Moſaic; ſuch a teſſelated pavement without cement; here a bit of black ſtone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers, king's friends and republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends and open enemies: that it was indeed a very curious ſhow; but utterly unſafe to touch, and unſure to ſtand on. The colleagues whom he had aſſorted at the ſame boards, ſtared at each other, and were obliged to aſk, "Sir, your name?---Sir, you have the advantage of me---Mr. Such-a-one---I beg a thouſand pardons"---I venture to ſay, it did ſo happen, that perſons had a ſingle office divided between them, who had never ſpoke to each other in their lives; until they found themſelves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the ſame truklebed*.

* Suppoſed to allude to the Right Hon. Lord North, and George Cooke, Eſq. who were made joint paymaſters in the ſummer of 1766, on the removal of the Rockingham adminiſtration.

Sir, in consequence of this arrangement, having put so much the larger part of his enemies and opposers into power, the confusion was such, that his own principles could not possibly have any effect or influence in the conduct of affairs. If ever he fell into a fit of the gout, or if any other cause withdrew him from public cares, principles directly the contrary were sure to predominate. When he had executed his plan he had not an inch of ground to stand upon; when he had accomplished his scheme of administration, he was no longer a minister.

When his face was hid but for a moment, his whole system was on a wide sea, without chart or compass. The gentlemen, his particular friends, who, with the names of various departments of ministry, were admitted, to seem, as if they acted a part under him, with a modesty that becomes all men, and with a confidence in him, which was justified even in its extravagance by his superior abilities, had never, in any instance, presumed upon any opinion of their own. Deprived of his guiding influence, they were whirled about, the sport of every gust, and easily driven into any port; and as those who joined with them in manning the vessel were the most directly opposite to his opinions, measures, and character, and far the most artful and powerful of the set, they easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends; and instantly they turned the vessel wholly out of the course of his policy. As if it were to

insult

insult as well as to betray him, even long before the close of the first session of his administration, when every thing was publicly transacted, and with great parade in his name, they made an act, declaring it highly just and expedient to raise a revenue in America. For even then, Sir, even before this splendid orb was entirely set, and while the Western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite quarter of the heavens arose another luminary, and, for this hour, became lord of the ascendant*.

To the Right Hon. the Countess of HILLSBOROUGH.

(*Relict of the Right Hon.* H. B. LEGGE.)

MADAM,

It is, I hope, with an honest scorn, and a truly virtuous indignation, that I read in the printed speech of a Mr. Smelt, who so remarkably distinguished himself at the York Meeting, a passage highly injurious to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham, and which I take upon me to say, is not founded in truth. Mr. Smelt most audaciously pronounces concerning my Lord Chatham, that "he was formed to glare a meteor in a storm, but by no means to conduct finances in the time of peace." I apply myself to your ladyship for the falsity of this assertion No one knew the powers of Mr. Pitt better

* Charles Townshend.

better than your ladyſhip's former moſt excellent huſband, Mr. Legge. I have heard a moſt intimate and confidential friend of that truly great man declare, that Mr. Legge delivered this opinion to him upon the character and talents of his friend, Mr. Secretary Pitt.

"Eminently, ſaid he, as Mr. Pitt has diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a War Miniſter, if he is permitted to make the peace, and to continue in power, the world will ſee him ſhine ſtill more upon a peace eſtabliſhment, than he did during the war."

I addreſs this pointed contradiction of Mr. Smelt's judgment upon my Lord Chatham's ſtate abilities to your Ladyſhip, becauſe I think it highly probable, you may remember to have heard Mr. Legge ſpeak of Lord Chatham to the ſame effect, as I hereby aver to have noted a gentleman highly in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's confidence affirm, that he did to him. I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Ladyſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

Upper Brook-ſtreet, &c. &c &c.

Jan. 21, 1780.

ANOTHER.

(BY LORD CHESTERFIELD.)

MR. PITT owed his riſe to the moſt conſiderable poſts and power in this kingdom ſingly to his own abilities. In him they ſupplied the want of birth and

and fortune, which latter, in others, too often ſupply the want of the former. He was a younger brother of a very new family, and his fortune was only an annuity of one hundred pounds a year.

The army was his original deſtination, and a cornetcy of horſe his firſt and only commiſſion in it. Thus unaſſiſted by favour or fortune, he had no powerful protector to introduce him into buſineſs, and (if I may uſe that expreſſion) to do the honours of his parts—but their own ſtrength was fully ſufficient.

His conſtitution refuſed him the uſual pleaſures, and his genius forbid him the idle diſſipations, of youth; for ſo early as at the age of ſixteen he was the martyr of an hereditary gout. He, therefore, employed the leiſure which that tedious and painful diſtemper, either procured or allowed him, in acquiring a great fund of premature and uſeful knowledge*. Thus by the unaccountable relation of cauſes and effects, what ſeemed the greateſt misfortune of his life, was perhaps, the principal cauſe of its ſplendour.

His private life was ſtained by no vice, nor ſullied by any meanneſs. All his ſentiments were liberal and

* Notwithſtanding this inſinuation, it is well known. Mr. Pitt when a boy at Eton, was the pride and boaſt of the ſchool. Dean Bland, the maſter, valued himſelf upon having ſo bright a ſcholar. The old man ſhewed him to his friends, and to every body as a prodigy.

and elevated. His ruling paſſion was an unbounded ambition, which, when ſupported by great abilities, and crowned with great ſucceſs, make what the world calls a Great Man.

He was haughty, imperious, impatient of contradiction, and overbearing—qualities which too often accompany, but always clog, great ones.

He had manners and addreſs---but one might diſcern through them too great a conſciouſneſs of his own ſuperior talents.

He was a moſt agreeable and lively companion in ſocial life, and had ſuch a verſatility of wit, that he would adapt it to all ſorts of converſation. He had alſo a moſt happy turn to poetry; but he ſeldom indulged and ſeldom avowed it.

He came young into Parliament, and upon that great theatre he ſoon equalled the oldeſt and the ableſt actors*. His eloquence was of every kind, and he excelled in the argumentative, as well as the declamatory way. But his invectives were terrible, and uttered with ſuch energy of diction, and ſuch dignity of action and countenance, that he intimidated thoſe who were the moſt willing and the beſt able

* It is ſaid that Sir Robert Walpole ſcarce heard the ſound of his voice in the Houſe of Commons, but he was alarmed and thunder ſtruck; he told his friends, that he would be glad at any rate to muzzle that terrible cornet of horſe. The miniſter would have promoted his riſe in the army, provided he would have given up his ſeat in Parliament.

able to encounter him *, Their arms fell out of their hands, and they ſhrunk under the aſcendant which his genius gained over theirs †.

A few Lines by JUNIUS.

(*Firſt publiſhed on the* 15*th of Auguſt*, 1771.)

I DID not intend to make a public declaration of the reſpect I bear Lord Chatham. But I am called upon [by the Rev. Mr. Horne] to give my opinion. As for the common ſordid views of avarice, or any purpoſe of vulgar ambition, I queſtion whether the applauſe of Junius would be of ſervice to Lord Chatham. My vote will hardly recommend him to an encreaſe of his penſion, or to a ſeat in the cabinet. But if his ambition be upon a level with his underſtanding;---if he judges of what is truly honourable for himſelf, with the ſame ſuperior genius, which animates and directs him, to eloquence in debate, to wiſdom in deciſion, even the pen of Junius ſhall contribute to reward him. Recorded honours ſhall gather round his monument, and thicken over

* Hume Campbell and Lord Mansfield.

† Demoſthenes was his great model in ſpeaking; and we are told, that he tranſlated ſome of his orations by way of exerciſe, ſeveral times over. But though he was delighted with the manner of this orator, who united a wonderful power of expreſſion to the moſt forcible method of reaſoning, yet he was equally maſter of the pleaſing, diffuſe, and paſſionate ſtyle of the Roman orator.

over him. It is a ſolid fabric, and will ſupport the laurels that adorn it. I am not converſant in the language of panegyric.---Theſe praiſes are extorted from me; but they will wear well, for they have been dearly earned.

Extracts from the North Briton.

(*Aſcribed to Mr. Wilkes.*) *July* 24, 1762.

" MERIT alone brought Mr. Pitt into the Miniſtry; merit alone kept him there. He was determined to come into no miniſterial jobs: He ſpoke his mind freely on every occaſion; when convinced, he was always ready to change his opinion, and alter his meaſures; but had the impudence to expect conviction before he did it. He never was afraid to bring the voice of the people to the ear of the Sovereign. He was always ready and forward to lay his own meaſures before the public. He was of ſuch unſhaken ſecrecy, that during the whole courſe of his miniſtry, he gave no opportunity to the moſt willing of diſcovering our deſigns to the enemy. He was of ſuch unpardonable attention to buſineſs, that the moſt minute occurrences of his department paſſed not without examination. He was ſuch a bigot to the intereſts of the public, that no private connections whatever, could induce him to prefer an undeſerving perſon.—He was of ſuch unbounded ambition, that raiſed the honour of the Engliſh name to

to a much greater height than that of his predeceſſors. He was ſo extravagantly oppoſite to the meaſures uſually adopted on ſuch occaſions, that he was fooliſhly reſolved not to give up in treaty what we had gained in war. Hew was ſo immoderate in his demands, that our enemies ſaw through them with a juſt indignation, and were convinced he would make a good peace, or none at all. He was ſo jealous of his miniſterial reputation, and ſo envious of thoſe who ſhould ſucceed him, that, in order to prevent their doing any thing, he left them little or nothing to do."

Again, Nov. 20, 1762.

"Another copious ſource of calumny on Mr. Pitt has been the pretended deſertion of the public at the moſt critical period. I did not expect to have ſeen this urged, after the great part Mr. Pitt acted through the laſt ſeſſion of parliament. How nobly did he ſupport the cauſe of his country? Did he at any one moment endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, or to kindle the leaſt ſpark of faction? His zeal for the public, his firmneſs, ſpirit, and moderation were no leſs admired, than the ſolid wiſdom, deep policy, and heroic magnanimity, of his councils. His very enemies bear teſtimony to his patriotiſm and greatneſs of ſoul, under all the provocations of petulant, illiberal abuſe, and on the moſt trying occaſions. I have the ſatisfaction of hoping, that

that through the next moſt important ſeſſion, the public will reap the benefit of the cleareſt head, and the moſt upright heart."

Again, Jan. 1, 1763.

"Mr. Pitt alone ſeems to poſſeſs that great political virtue of governing kingdoms to their own ſatiſfaction. This is ſo peculiar to Mr. Pitt, that the palm of virtue and ability was readily yielded to him by every man of every party. Mr. Pitt never fails to perſuade, to awaken, to rouſe the paſſions, and to gain them over to the ſide of truth and virtue. Mr. Pitt ſeems to feel the moſt ſincere benevolence and diſpoſition to do good. As that is the moſt firm and vigorous mind, which is not elated with proſperity, nor dejected in adverſity, in this reſpect the virtue of Mr. Pitt appears compleat.

"Mr. Pitt was for many years the admiration of all his fellow-citizens: on a ſudden the wicked arts, and falſe ſuggeſtions of a few malevolent and envious men, for a ſhort time obſcured his fame, and eclipſed his glory; but his conduct was the ſame; modeſty, calm ſenſe, and dignity attended him. Mr. Pitt has generoſity and ſpirit, is abſtemious, temperate, and regular; and by the moſt manly ſenſe, and fine ſallies of a ſportive imagination, can charm the whole day; and as the Greek ſaid, his entertainments pleaſe the day after they are given."

On

MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SA...

On Mr. Pitt's reſigning the Seals in 1761.

NE'ER yet in vain, did Heaven its omens ſend
Some dreadful ills unuſual ſigns portend!
When Pitt reſign'd, a nation's tears will own,
Then fell the brighteſt jewel in the crown*.

Walton. R. BROWNE.

The following Lines were written by David Garrick, Eſq.

SHALL Chatham die, and be forgot?---O! No;
Warm from its ſource, let grateful ſorrow flow;
His matchleſs ardour fir'd each fear-ſtruck mind,
His genius ſoar'd, when Britons droop'd and pin'd
Whilſt each *State Atlas* ſunk beneath the load,
His heart, unſhook, with patriot virtue glow'd,
Like Hercules, he free'd them from the weight,
And on his ſhoulders fix'd the tottering ſtate;
His ſtrength the monſters of the land defy'd.
To raiſe his country's glory was his pride,
And for her ſervice, as he liv'd, he dy'd.
O! for his pow'rs, thoſe feelings to impart,
Which rouz'd to action every drooping heart.

* Alluding to the largeſt jewel falling out of the King's crown at his coronation.—Subſequent interpreters, however, have ſaid this circumſtance was ominous of the loſs of America, and other dominions, which belonged to the Britiſh crown, at the time of his coronation.

† In the prologue of Bonduca.

Written upon the Buſt of the Earl of Chatham.

Her trophies faded, and revers'd her ſpear,
See England's Genius bend o'er Chatham's bier;
No more her ſails thro' ev'ry clime unfurl'd,
Shall ſpread his dictates o'er th' admiring world;
No more ſhall accents nervous, bold and ſtrong,
Flow in full periods from his matchleſs tongue:
Yet ſhall thy name, great ſhade, from age to age,
Bright in poetic and hiſtoric page,
Thine, and thy country's fate, congenial tell,
By thee ſhe triumph'd, and with thee ſhe fell.

Inſcription on the firſt Stone of Black Friars Bridge.

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX,
auſpicatiſſimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
urbiſq; majeſtatem,
(Laté tum flagrante bello)
á S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum Lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTI, Miles,
Prætor:
ROBERTO MYLNE, Architecto,
Utque apud poſteros extet monumentum
voluntatis ſuæ erga virum,

qui

qui vigore ingenii, animi conſtantiâ,
probitatis & virtutis ſuæ felici quadam contagione,
(favente Deo
fauſtiſque GEORGII Secundi auſpiciis)
Imperium Britannicum
in Aſiâ, Africâ, & Americâ,
reſtituit, auxit, & ſtabilivit,
Nec non patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europe gentes inſtauravit;
Civis Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic Ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

(*Engliſh'd thus:*)

On the laſt day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the moſt auſpicious
reign of GEORGE the Third,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord Mayor,
laid the firſt ſtone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common Council of London
(amidſt the rage of an extenſive war)
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city:
ROBERT MYLNE being the architect.
And that there might remain to poſterity
a monument of this City's affection to the Man,
who, by the ſtrength of his genius,
the ſteadineſs of his mind,
and a certain kind of happy contagion of his
probity and ſpirit,

(under

(under the Divine favour,
and fortunate auſpices of GEORGE the Second)
recovered, augmented, and ſecured,
the Britiſh Empire,
in Aſia, Africa, and America,
And reſtored the antient reputation
and influence of his country
amongſt the nations of Europe:
The Citizens of London have unanimouſly voted
this Bridge to be inſcribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.

Anecdotes of Thomas Pitt, Eſq. Governor of Fort St. George.

He was born at Blandford, in the county of Dorſet. His family was a very ancient and reſpectable one, which had been long ſeated in that county. In the latter part of the laſt century, he went to the Eaſt Indies, and was ſome time Governor of Fort St. George, then the chief ſettlement there. In that ſituation he acquired the great fortune, great at leaſt for the time, which he poſſeſſed, and which it appears he employed, on his return to England, in a manner greatly to his honour. About the year 1709 or 1710, he quitted his ſituation at Fort St. George, and was ſucceeded by a brother of the celebrated Mr. Addiſon. In the year 1711 we find him returned to England, and ſettled at his native place; where, at the expence of 2000l. he almoſt rebuilt

rebuilt the Church, except the tower, and neatly paved and pewed the whole, adding alſo a north aiſle for his burial-place. At the entrance of this aiſle is placed the following inſcription;

To the Glory of God,
THO. PITT, Eſq. of this place,
In the year of our Lord 1711,
Very much repaired and beautified this Church;
Dedicating his ſubſtance to his Maker
In that place where he himſelf was firſt
Dedicated to his ſervice.
In this pious action
He is alone his own example and copy;
This being but one ſpecimen of many of the like nature.
Thus, by building God's houſes
He has wiſely laid a moſt ſure foundation for his own;
And by honouring the name of the Almighty, has tranſmitted himſelf to poſterity,
By ſuch actions as deſerve, not only this periſhing Regiſter, but alſo to be had in everlaſting Remembrance.

In 1716 he was made Governor of Jamaica, but reſigned that poſt in 1717. He was Member of Parliament in the third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth Parliaments of Great Britain, for old Sarum and Thirſk. Beſides the Church of Blandford, St. Mary, he repaired and beautified, at his own expence, that of

Stratford,

Stratford, in Wiltſhire, and rebuilt Abborſton, in Hampſhire. He died April 28, 1726, and was buried at Blandford.

The moſt extraordinary incident in this Gentleman's life was, his obtaining and diſpoſing of the celebrated diamond which is ſtill called by his name. It was purchaſed by him, during the time he was Governor of Fort St. George, for 48,000 pagodas, *i. e.* 20,400l. ſterling, inſtead of 200,000, which the ſeller firſt aſked for it. It was conſigned to Sir Stephen Evance, Knt. in London, in the ſhip Bedford, Captain John Hudſon, Commander, by a bill of lading, dated March 8, 1701-2, and charged to the Captain at 65000 pagodas only. It was reckoned the largeſt jewel in Europe, and weighed one hundred and twenty-ſeven carats. When poliſhed, it was as big as a pullet's egg. The cuttings amounted to eight or ten thouſand pounds.

It ſeems according to Laſſels, to have been more valuable than the Great Duke of Tuſcany's diamond, which was thought to have been the fineſt in Europe, almoſt an inch thick, weighing one hundred and thirty eight carats, and worth between jeweller and jeweller 100,000 crowns, and between Prince and Prince 150,000 crowns. Both theſe were much exceeded by a diamond brought in 1746 from the Braſils to the King of Portugal, which weighed 1680 carats and a half, and was valued at 224,000,000l. ſterling.

"I am

"I am well informed, " says Mr. Jefferys, (in his treatise on diamonds and pearls) it was sold for 135,000l. to the Duke of Orleans, [at that time Regent] on account of the French King, I think about the year 1717; but 5000l. thereof was given and spent in negociating the sale of it. Now admitting it was sold for 135,000l. it is rating the stone but at 7l. 5s. 0d. *per* carat, with an overplus of 628l. 13s. 0d. which any one may know that is acquainted with the rule exhibited in the treatise. Again, the workmanship of the stone cost 5000l. so the diamond itself was sold but for 130,000l. which is but 903l. 18s. 9d. above 7l. *per* carat.

" And this is a price much below its real worth, even at this time, in which diamonds bear not the value they did then: inasmuch as 8l. *per* carat is now the price of a stone of the mean or middle sort, not burthened with a useless and hurtful weight; therefore it being valued so much below one of that degree of goodness cannot be just, although it hath so much exuberant weight, if what is generally said of it be true, which is, that it approaches near to one of the first water, and hath only a small foul or spot in it, and that lying in such a manner as not to be discerned when the stone is set. Wherefore I judge it may be rated at least at 8l. *per* carat, which will make its present weight amount to 149,609l. 10s. and I conceive it will not be over-valuing it to estimate it at 150,000l."

It

It is ſaid, by a late writer, that the Regent heſitated at an expence which the revenue did not ſeem in a condition to bear. But St. Simon repreſented to him, "That it was below the dignity of the King of France to be deterred by the price from purchaſing a piece which, as being ſingular in its kind, was of ineſtimable value, and would be an honour to the Crown to poſſeſs." *Anquetil's Memoirs of the Court of France*, vol. ii. p. 351. This writer alſo ſays, that the diamond weighed more than five hundred grains, was of the ſize of a large plum, perfectly white, without ſpot, and of an admirable water. Two millions were paid for it, and the ſeller was allowed to keep the filings. As the ſum could not be paid in ready money, intereſt was given.

At the funeral of Mr. Pitt, a Sermon was preached at Blandford St. Mary, May 21, 1726, by Richard Eyre, A. M. Canon Reſidentiary of Sarum, from which we ſhall extract the following paſſages:

"I believe few men paſs through the world without ſome ſhare of thoſe ſufferings which we may allow to be called unjuſt, if we look no further than the hand of the oppreſſor who does the wrong, or the tongue of the ſlanderer, which this perſon (*i. e.* Mr. Pitt), whoſe proſperity was ſo wonderful, could not eſcape. That he ſhould have enemies is no wonder, when Envy will make them; and when their malice could reach him no other way, it is as little

little to be wondered at, that they ſhould make ſuch an attempt upon his credit by an abuſive ſtory, as if it had been by ſome ſtretch of his power that he got that diamond which was of too great value for any ſubject to purchaſe; an ornament more fitly becoming an imperial crown; which, if it be conſidered, may be one reaſon why it was brought to the Governor by the merchant who ſold it in the Indies; and it was brought to him more than once or twice, before he could be perſuaded to part with ſo great a ſum of money for it as it coſt him; of which (if I may be allowed in this place to take ſo much notice of it) I have ſeen an authentic and clear account, ſuch as I will venture to ſay, will entirely ſatisfy every good or reaſonable man, that *that ſtory* could have no foundation but in the malice of him who invented it.

"And if, when ſuch a viper faſtened on an innocent perſon, any of you were prompted too haſtily to think the worſe of him, when you ſee it ſhaken off, it muſt change your opinion, and may well raiſe your thoughts of him who bore ſo horrid an abuſe with ſo much patience, as, for his more effectual vindication, to wait the time of his going to appear before God, to whom he makes his appeal in the moſt ſolemn manner for the truth of that account which he left to be opened at his death."

The important acquiſition of this diamond occaſioned many reflections injurious to the honour of Governor

Governor Pitt; and Mr. Pope has been thought to have had the insinuations then floating in the world in his mind when he wrote the following lines:

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
"An honest factor stole a gem away;
"He pledg'd it to the Knight; the Knight had wit;
"So kept the di'mond and the rogue was bit."

These reports caused Governor Pitt to write the following account of the whole transaction, in vindication of himself; which is the account alluded to by Mr. Eyre, *in the preceding extract from his Sermon.*

"SINCE my coming into this melancholy place, Bergen, I have been often thinking of the most unparalleled villainy of William Fraser, Thomas Frederick and Smapa, a black merchant, who brought a paper before Governor Addison in council, insinuating, that I had unfairly got possession of a large diamond, which tended so much to the prejudice of my reputation and the ruin of my estate, that I thought necessary to keep by me the true relation how I purchased it in all respects, that so, in case of sudden mortality, my children and friends may be apprized of the whole matter, and so be enabled thereby to put to silence and confound those, and all other villains in their base attempts against either. I having not my books by me at present, I cannot be positive as to the time, but for the manner of purchasing it I do here declare and assert, under my hand, in the presence

presence of God Almighty, as I hope for salvation through the merits and intercession of our Saviour Jesus Christ, that this is the truth, and if it be not, let God deny it to me and my children for ever; which I would be so far from saying, much less leave it under my hand, that I would not be guilty of the least untruth in the relation of it for the riches and honour of the whole world.

"About two or three years after my arrival at Madras, which was in July 1698, I heard there were large diamonds in the country to be sold, which I encouraged to be brought down, promising to be their chapman, if they would be reasonable therein; upon which Jamchund, one of the most eminent diamond merchants in those parts, came down about December 1701, and brought with him a large rough stone, about 305 mangelins, and some small ones, which myself and others bought; but he asking a very extravagant price for the great one, I did not think of meddling with it, when he left it with me for some days, and then came and took it away again, and did so several times, not insisting upon less than 200,000 pagodas; and as I best remember, I did not bid him above 30,000, and had little thoughts of buying it for that; I considered there were many and great risques to be run, not only in cutting it, but also whether it would prove foul or clean, or the water good; besides, I thought it too great an amount to be adventured home on one bottom; but Jamchund

chund resolved to return speedily to his own country, so that as I best remember it was in February following he came again to me (with Vincaty Chittee, who was always with him when I discoursed with him about it) and pressed me to know whether I resolved to buy it, when he came down to 100,000 pagodas, and something under, before we parted, when we agreed upon a day to meet, and make a final end thereof one way or other, which I believe was the latter end of the aforesaid month, or the beginning of March; when we accordingly met in the Consultation-room, where, after a great deal of talk, I brought him down to 55,000 pagodas, and advanced to 45,000, resolving to give no more, and he likewise resolving not to abate, so delivered him up the stone, and we took a friendly leave of one another; Mr. Benyon was then writing in my closet, with whom I discoursed upon what had passed, and told him, now I was clear of it; when about an hour after my servant brought me word that Jamchund and Vincaty Chittee were at the door, who being called in, they used a great many expressions in praise of the stone, and told me he had rather I should buy it than any body, and to give an instance thereof offered it for 50,000; so believing it must be a pennyworth, if it proved good, I offered to part the 5000 pagodas that was then between us, which he would not hearken to, and was going out of the room again, when he turned back and told me that I should have it for 49,000; but

but I ſtill adhered to what I had before offered him, when preſently he came to 48,000, and made a ſolemn vow he would not part with it a pagoda under, when I went again into the cloſet to Mr. Benyon, and told him what had paſſed, ſaying, that if it was worth 47,500 it was worth 48,000; [20,400l. ſterling at 8s. 6d. per pagoda; the current price at that time] ſo I cloſed with him for that ſum, when he delivered me the ſtone, for which I paid him very honourably, as by my books appears. And I here farther call God to witneſs, that I never uſed the leaſt threatening word at any of our meetings to induce him to ſell it me; and God himſelf knows it was never ſo much as in my thoughts ſo to do: ſince which I have had frequent and conſiderable dealings with this man, and truſted him with ſeveral ſums of money, and balanced ſeveral accounts with him, and left upwards of 2000 pagodas in his hands at my coming away: ſo had I uſed the leaſt indirect means to have got it from him, would not he have made himſelf ſatisfaction when he has had my money ſo often in his hands? Or would I have truſted him afterwards, as I did, preferable to all other diamond merchants? As this is the truth, ſo I hope for God's bleſſing upon this and all my other affairs in this world, and eternal happineſs hereafter. Written and ſigned by me, in Bergen, July 29, 1720.

THO. PITT.

A Liſt

	as it stood when he re-signed, in Feb. 1742.	pointed in Feb. 1742.	Ministry, Nov. 1744.	try, Feb. 1746.	nistry, March 1754.	Decem. 1756.	try, or Coalition of Parties, June 1757.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke	continued	continued	continued	continued	In commission	Lord Northington
Lord President	Lord Wilmington	Lord Harrington	Duke of Dorset	Lord Granville	continued	continued	continued
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Hervey	Lord Cholmondely	Lord Gower	continued	Duke of Marlborough	Lord Gower	Lord Temple
Lord Chamberlain	Duke of Grafton	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued	Duke of Devonshire
Groom of the Stole	Lord Pembroke	continued	continued	Lord Albemarle	Lord Rochford	continued	continued
Lord Steward	Duke of Dorset	continued	Duke of Devonshire	D. of Marlborough	Duke of Rutland	continued	continued
Treasurer of the Houshold	Lord Fitzwalter	continued	continued	continued	Ld. Berkeley of Stratton	Lord Bateman	Lord Thomond
Comptroller	Sir Conyers d'Arcy	continued	continued	continued	Lord Hillsborough	Lord Edgcumbe	continued
Cofferer	Sir W. Yongé	continued	Edm. Waller	Lord Lincoln	Duke of Leeds	continued	continued
Treasurer of the Chamber	Lord Hobart	continued	Sir J. H. Cotton	Hon. R. Arundel	continued	C. Townshend	continued
Master of Horse	Duke of Richmond	continued	continued	Ld. Harrington, 1751	Duke of Dorset	continued	Lord Gower
Captain of Yeomen of Guard	Earl of Essex	Ld. Berkeley, of Stratton	continued	Lord Falmouth	continued	continued	continued
Captain of Band of Pensioners	Duke of Bolton	Lord Bathurst	Lord Hobart	continued	continued	Ld. Berkeley of Stratton	continued
First Lord of the Treasury	*Sir Robert Walpole*	Lord Wilmington	*Mr. Pelham*	*continued*	*Duke of Newcastle*	Duke of Devonshire	Duke of Newcastle
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Ditto	S. Sandys	Ditto	continued	H. B. Legge	H. B. Legge	H. B. Legge
Lords of the Treasury	T. Winnington	Hon. G. Compton	Lord Middlesex	G. Grenville	Lord Darlington	Lord Duncannon	continued
	G. Earle	Sir J. Rushout	H. Fox	H. B. Legge	Lord Dupplin	James Grenville	continued
	G. Treby	Philip Gibbons	Hon. R. Arundel	J. Campbell	Robert Nugent	continued	continued
	T. Clutterbuck		G. Lyttelton	continued			
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir C. Wager	Lord Winchelsea	*Duke of Bedford*	continued	Lord Anson	Lord Temple	Lord Anson
Lords of the Admiralty	Sir T. Frankland	John Cockburn	Lord Sandwich	continued	Welbore Ellis	John Pitt	Hon. J. Forbes
	Lord Harry Powlet	Lord A. Hamilton	continued	Lord Barrington	continued	Dr. Geo. Hay	continued
	J. Campbell	Lord Baltimore	continued	Lord Duncannon	continued	T. O. Hunter	continued
	Lord V. Beauclerk	Philip Cavendish	Lord V. Beauclerk	continued	Hon. T. Villiers	Gilbert Elliot	continued
	Lord Glenorchy	Dr. G. Lee	George Anson	continued	Sir W. Rowley	Temple West	continued
	Edward Thompson	Hon. J. Trevor	George Grenville	continued	Hon. Edw. Boscawen	continued	continued
* Secretaries of State	Duke of Newcastle	continued	continued	continued	Sir Tho. Robinson	*Mr. Pitt*	*Mr. Pitt*
	Lord Harrington	*Lord Carteret*	Lord Harrington	continued	Lord Holdernesse	continued	continued
Chancellor of Duchy	Lord Cholmondeley	Lord Edgcumbe	continued	continued	continued	continued	Lord Kinnoul
Chief Justices in Eyre	Duke of Ancaster	Lord Cardigan	continued	Duke of Leeds, 1748	Duke of Somerset, 1756	continued	Lord Edgcumbe
	Lord Jersey	continued	continued	Lord Halifax	Lord Sandys	Lord Breadalbane	continued
Postmasters	Lord Leicester	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued
	Sir J. Eyles	continued	Sir W. Fawkenor	continued	continued	continued	continued
Master of Ordnance	Duke of Montagu	continued	continued	continued	Duke of Marlborough	continued	Lord Ligonier
Secretary at War	Sir W. Yonge	continued	continued	Henry Fox	continued	Lord Barrington	continued
Paymaster	Mr. Pelham	T. Winnington	continued	*Mr. Pitt*	continued	T. Potter	Henry Fox
Treasurer of the Navy	Arthur Onslow	T. Clutterbuck	Lord Melcombe	continued	George Grenville	continued	continued
First Lord of the Trade	Lord Monson	continued	continued	continued	Lord Halifax	continued	continued
Lords of Trade	T. Pelham	Hon. R. Herbert	continued	continued	continued	W. G. Hamilton	continued
	Martin Bladen	continued	continued	James Grenville	continued	Soame Jenyns	continued
	Edward Ashe	continued	continued	continued	Andrew Stone	continued	continued
	Sir Or. Bridgman	Sir C. Gilmour	Sir John Phillips	B. L. Gower	James Oswald	continued	continued
	Sir Archer Croft	B. Keene	continued	continued	Lord Edgcumbe	Richard Rigby	continued
	Hon. J. Brudenell	continued	John Pitt	continued	continued	W. Sloper	continued
	Richard Plumer	continued	continued	continued	T. Pelham	continued	continued
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Duke of Devonshire		Lord Chesterfield	Lord Harrington	M. of Hartington, 1755	Duke of Bedford	continued
Vice Treasurers	Lord Sunderland (for life)	continued		Lord Cholmondeley	Lord Sandwich	continued	Tho. Potter
	Lord Torrington	continued		[illegible]	continued	continued	continued

* Until the Year 1746 there was always a Secretary of State appointed for Scotland, probably in compliment to the Union, like Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, and other sinecure offices, which are still preserved. But the office of Secretary of State for Scotland, it is generally believed, was discontinued upon suspicion that some person in the office held a correspondence with the Scottish rebels in the year 1745. In order to effect a discovery of this correspondence, the northern mails were robbed two or three times. Some very suspicious letters were found, written in cypher; but the friends of Government had not the cypher, nor could they obtain it from any person in the office. It is singular, that as soon as Lord Bute came into power, upon the accession of George III. Mr. Henry Potts, who had been Secretary of the Post-Office many years without reproach, was immediately turned out.—The mails are seldom robbed by thieves, at the eve of a war. This felony is commonly committed by some confidant in the employ of Government, with a view to obtain a knowledge of some correspondence, for which the dispatch of office does not always afford a sufficient opportunity: although the opening of particular letters is a notorious practice.

Upon an alteration in the system of Government in the year 1768, the idea of a third Secretary of State was revived; and the office was appointed for America, with Lord Hillsborough at the head of the department. In 1772, Lord Dartmouth was appointed to this post, who in 1775 was succeeded by Lord George Germaine: he was also First Lord of Trade. But upon the loss of America the office was suppressed. Lord Chatham had, for several years before his death, considered the Board of Trade as little better than a sinecure office. It was one of his essential points to place the affairs of the Colonies in the department of the principal Secretary of State. Mr. Burke seems to have borrowed Lord Chatham's idea in his Bill of Reform, which suppressed the Board of Trade in the year 1782. But more mature deliberation seems to have shewn, that the Board of Trade was not an unuseful school for those young gentlemen and noblemen, who are born to possess the great offices of State, and whose rank excluding them from an academical tuition in the principles of trade, deprives them of the means of obtaining a rudimental knowledge of the great science of commerce.

† The Duke's Ministry, as it was called, because it had been formed under the auspices of the Duke of Cumberland, was appointed in the month of November 1755; but consisted only of the following alterations from the Duke of Newcastle's Ministry, which had been appointed the year before:

Mr. Fox was made Secretary of State in the room of Sir Thomas Robinson

Lord Gower was made Lord Privy Seal in the room of the Duke of Marlborough.

Sir George Lyttelton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Legge. Lord Thomond and H. Furnese, Lords of the Treasury, vice the Lords Darlington and Kinnoul, who were made joint Paymasters in the room of Mr. Pitt.

Lord Bateman was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the room of Lord Barrington, who was made Secretary at War in the room of Mr. Fox. And Lord Edgcumbe was also made a Lord of the Admiralty in the room of Welbore Ellis.

Lord Melcombe was made Treasurer of the Navy in the room of George Grenville.

W. G. Hamilton, J. Talbot, Soame Jenyns, and R. Rigby, Lords of Trade, vice Lord Edgcumbe, Hon. R. Herbert, John Pitt, and James Grenville.

But this substitution of a few persons could scarcely be called another Ministry; for during the short time they were in office, there were continual negociations going on, with a view to form another Ministry.

the Year 1770, including the Nine first Years of George III.

Offices and Places.	Lord Bute's Ministry, May 1762.	Duke of Bedford's Ministry, April 1763.	Lord Rockingham's Ministry, July 1765.	Lord Chatham's Ministry, August 1766.	Duke of Grafton's Ministry, Dec. 1767.	Lord North's Ministry, January 1770.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Northington	continued	continued	Lord Camden	continued	Lord Bathurst
Lord President	Lord Granville	*Duke of Bedford*	Lord Winchelsea	Lord Northington	Lord Gower	continued
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Bedford	Duke of Marlborough	Duke of Newcastle	*Lord Chatham*	Lord Bristol	Duke of Grafton
Lord Chamberlain	Duke of Marlborough	Lord Gower	Duke of Portland	Lord Hertford	continued	continued
Vice Chamberlain	Hon. W. Finch	continued	Lord Villiers	continued	continued	Lord Grantham
Groom of the Stole	Lord Huntingdon	continued	continued	continued	continued	Lord Bristol
Lord Steward	Lord Talbot	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued
Treasurer of the Houshold	Lord Powis	continued	Lord Edgcumbe	Sir J. Shelley	continued	continued
Comptroller	Lord C. Spencer	continued	T. Pelham	continued	continued	Sir W. Meredith
Cofferer	Lord Thomond	continued	Lord Scarborough	Hans Stanley	continued	continued
Treasurer of the Chamber	Sir Gilbert Elliot	continued	continued	continued	continued	Geo. Rice
Master of Horse	Duke of Rutland	continued	continued	Duke of Ancaster	continued	continued
Captain of Yeomen of Guard	Lord Falmouth	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued
Captain of Band of Pensioners	Lord Litchfield	continued	continued	continued	continued	Lord Edgcumbe
First Lord of the Treasury	*Lord Bute*	Geo. Grenville	*Lord Rockingham*	Duke of Grafton	*continued*	*Lord North*
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Fra. Dashwood	Geo. Grenville	W. Dowdeswell	C. Townshend	Lord North	Lord North
Lords of the Treasury	Lord North	Lord North	Lord J. Cavendish	Pryse Campbell	continued	C. Townsend of Honingham
	J. Oswald	Sir J. Turner	Tho. Townshend	continued	C. Jenkinson	continued
	Sir J. Turner	T. O. Hunter	Geo. Onslow	continued	continued	continued
		J. Harris				
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Halifax	Lord Egmont	continued	Sir E. Hawke	continued	Lord Sandwich
Lords of the Admiralty	Dr. Geo. Hay	continued	Sir C. Saunders	Lord Palmerstone	continued	continued
	T. O. Hunter	Lord Carysfort	Hon. A. Keppel	continued	Sir Geo. Yonge	Lord Lisburne
	Hon. J. Forbes	Lord Howe	C. Townshend of Honingham	continued	continued	Adm. Holborne
	Hans Stanley	continued	Sir W. Meredith	continued	Sir P. Brett	C. J. Fox
	Lord Villiers	Lord Digby	John Buller	continued	continued	continued
	Tho. Pelham	Thomas Pitt	continued	J. Yorke, afterwards C. Jenkinson	Lord C. Spencer	continued
Secretaries of State	Lord Egremont	Lord Sandwich	General Conway	Lord Shelburne	Lord Weymouth	Ld. Sandwich, Ld. Halifax, &c
	Lord Halifax	continued	Duke of Grafton	General Conway	Lord Rochford	Ld. Weymouth, Ld. Suffolk, &c
Chancellor of Duchy	Lord Strange	continued	continued	continued	continued	Lord Hyde
Chief Justices in Eyre	Duke of Leeds	continued	continued	continued	continued	Lord Pelham
	Lord Breadalbane	continued	Lord Monson	Lord Cornwallis	Lord Grantley	continued
Postmasters	Lord Trevor	continued	Lord Besborough	Lord Hillsborough	Lord Sandwich	Lord Carteret
	Lord Egmont	Lord Hyde	Lord Grantham	Lord le Despencer	continued	continued
Master of Ordnance	Lord Ligonier	Lord Granby	continued	continued	continued	Lord Townshend
Secretary at War	Lord Barrington	Welbore Ellis	Lord Barrington	continued	continued	continued
Paymaster	Lord Holland	continued	C. Townshend	Lord North and Geo. Cooke	R. Rigby	continued
Treasurer of the Navy	George Grenville	Lord Barrington	Lord Howe	continued	continued	Sir Gilbert Elliot
First Lord of Trade	Lord Sandys	Lord Hillsborough	Lord Dartmouth	Lord Hillsborough	continued	continued
Lords of Trade	Soame Jenyns	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued
	Edward Eliot	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued
	Edw. Bacon	continued	John Roberts	continued	continued	continued
	John Yorke	Jerem. Dyson	continued	continued	continued	continued
	Sir Edm. Thomas	Bamber Gascoigne	W. Fitzherbert	continued	Lord Lisburne	continued
	George Rice	continued	continued	continued	continued	continued
	Lord Orwell	continued	Lord Palmerston	Hon. T. Robinson	continued	Lord Greville
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Halifax	Lord Northumberland	Lord Hertford	Lord Bristol		

Critical Opinions on this Work.

From the Monthly Review, for the Month of May, 1792.

"THE out-lines of the political Life of the Earl of Chatham are within the memory of all ſuch of our Readers, as have public ſpirit enough to intereſt themſelves in the meaſures of Government; and theſe will doubtleſs review, with pleaſure, the principal events of their own times, including the great ſhare which that great Man took in them; eſpecially when they ſee them collected into one point of view...... The author has made a valuable collection of Anecdotes, eſpecially of the latter and moſt conſpicuous part of Lord Chatham's Life; and of other matters connected with it. He ſays he is not conſcious of having advanced one falſehood: we give credit to his declaration, having found no cauſe to doubt it."

From the Critical Review.

The writers of the Critical Review ſay, "We can pronounce it to be the work of a man, who might, at leaſt, ſay, that he has recorded *quæ miſerrima vidi*.---The author is a Whig." In making ſeveral extracts, which are extended to two numbers of the Review, (April and Appendix 1792) ſeveral commendatory obſervations are introduced. Speaking of the year 1754 they ſay, 'It is repreſented truly as an æra of ſelfiſh intrigue.' Of the intrigues at Leiceſter Houſe, they ſay, 'From hence we trace the firſt idea of an interior cabinet, compoſed of men not official, and conſequently not reſponſible. This very uncon-

unconſtitutional and impolitic plan has not eſcaped the animadverſion of modern reformers; who, unable to diſtinguiſh between this interior cabinet and the executive power, have grounded on it the moſt deſtructive doctrines. . . . . "And we cannot help reflecting, that the principles and the conduct of Lord Bute had almoſt brought this country to the verge of deſtruction." Of the peace of 1763, the Reviewers agree in the author's remarks. "Impartial poſterity, ſay they, will at once ſee, that the eagerneſs of the [Britiſh] Court to make peace, occaſioned them to obtain worſe terms than the French before offered [to Mr. Pitt.] "In the Appendix the author has collected the neceſſary public documents to illuſtrate his hiſtory, with ſome private and curious papers." And for having extended their extracts to ſo great a length, they apologize with ſaying, "that the ſingular curioſity and importance of the ſubject muſt be their excuſe."

The Monthly Regiſter for the Month of Auguſt, 1792, *gives the following Character of this Work.*

"Theſe Anecdotes are neither of a perſonal nor private nature. They are principally of Public affairs, of State arrangements, of the conduct of Parliament, and of a great variety of public meaſures, and political negociations. . . . . The author has moſt unqueſtionably laid open the conduct and views of our exalted politicians, during the period of which he writes, with more freedom and as far as we can judge, with more juſtice, than any writer ſince the days of Biſhop Burnet; and, when we give him this credit we muſt add, that the abundance of information contained in this work is not leſs extraordinary than intereſting. . . . Upon the whole, there can be no doubt, that the work is highly uſeful to every member of the Legiſlature

giſlature in England and Ireland; and to every gentleman who is deſirous of becoming acquainted, either with the talents and conduct of the Noble Earl, or with the ſtate of Public affairs, during a very long and important period. With reſpect to Lord Chatham's ſpeeches in Parliament, the author informs us, that all thoſe marked M. S. in the margin, of which we obſerve a conſiderable number, are now firſt printed from the manuſcripts."

From Woodfall's Diary.

"The Work lately publiſhed, entitled "Anecdotes of the life of the late Earl of Chatham," &c. &c. bears the ſtrongeſt marks of authenticity, and is ſaid to come from the pen of one of the beſt informed men of the period on which he writes." Auguſt 15.

From the Gazetteer.

In the Gazetteer of the ſame Month, this work is characteriſed in the following terms: "No work has been publiſhed more deſerving of a ſerious attention, either for the abundance of information it contains, or for the patriotic ſentiments it breathes throughout, as well to the character of the noble Earl and his friends, as to the intereſts and honour of our country"

From the Analytical Review.

The writers of the Analytical Review, after extending their extracts to two numbers, conclude thus, in the month of October 1792 "Of the preſent publication juſtice demands us to ſay, that it contains a greater fund of *novel* information than any political work which has lately fallen under our inſpection, and bears, at the ſame time, very ſtrong marks of authenticity. The appendix

contains a number of State papers, many of which are, we believe, not eafily to be procured elfewhere; and on the whole we have no doubt of this proving a very acceptable publication, to all who are defirous of acquiriug accurate information concerning fome of the moft important events of their own times."

From the Englifh Review, for the Month of December, 1792.

"The Narrative appears to be every where fupported, either by the evidence of well-known facts, or of private incidents, which have obtained the credit of the public. The writer appears to have been extremely induftrious in collecting materials, both in the work and in the Appendix, which may prove highly ufeful."

From the Annual Regifter.

"The writers of the Annual Regifter for the year 1792, in their account of books publifhed in that year, fay,—

"Among the biographical productions of the year, the *firft* article which calls for our attenion is, Anecdotes of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and of the principal events of his time; with his Speeches in Parliament, from the year 1763 to the year 1778. In the preface to this work the author obferves, that 'he prefumes no more than having collected a fund of materials, which may afford light and information to the future enquirer, who could not have found them in any of the books hitherto printed.' He adds, that 'the anecdotes have not been publifhed; and that 'his fituation gave him a knowledge of them, and a perfonal acquaintance with feveral of the events.'—Judging from internal evidence, thofe who are well verfed in the hiftory of the times,

times, will conclude that the author poſſeſſed ſufficient opportunity for acquiring information, and will acknowledge themſelves indebted to him for the various entertainment which he has afforded them. Of the intrigues, verſatility, and want of principles in courtiers, they preſent abundant ſpecimens; and ſupply us with much novel information relative to treaties, ſecret and avowed, which took place between the Britiſh and Foreign Courts. The ſentiments of the author are ſuch as are commonly denominated whiggiſh; and he is not ſparing of his cenſures on the motives and principles of the leading characters, who oppoſed the politics of his hero. In an Appendix the author has collected a number of State papers, and curious documents, many of which are not eaſily to be procured elſewhere."

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for the Month of Auguſt, 1793.

"A greater number of curious and intereſting Anecdotes concerning public affairs have not appeared ſince the days of Sir William Temple, than are to be found in this work. But, beſides theſe, it muſt be obſerved, that a great number of Lord Chatham's ſpeeches in Parliament, as the editor informs us in the Preface, are herein printed from manuſcript notes: and that many of them, particularly the latter on the American war, &c. are given in a ſtyle of peculiar accuracy. Theſe ſpeeches are models of eloquence equal to thoſe of either Tully or Demoſthenes. By a long ſeries of theſe, as well as by his great talents in council, his fame was univerſal while living; and, by this genuine preſervation of them, his reputation will deſcend to the lateſt poſterity. Never was a character more juſtly the idol of the Britiſh nation, nor ſo proper for critical examination, ſtudy and imitation. It will not be ſaying

too much, if we farther obſerve, that this work is of importance to the p eſent age, and will be greatly ſo to poſterity; becauſe the Anecdotes which it contains are not to be found in any other publication; conſequently they will afford great light to the future hiſtorian. The ſplendid and exalted character of the Noble Earl; the vaſt ſpace which he filled in the eye of an admiring world, render every relick of him worthy of public notice. . . . . . . We cannot diſmiſs this article without acknowledging, that it throws a great and new light upon the occurrences and events of more than half a century of our hiſtory."

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FINIS

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.